

The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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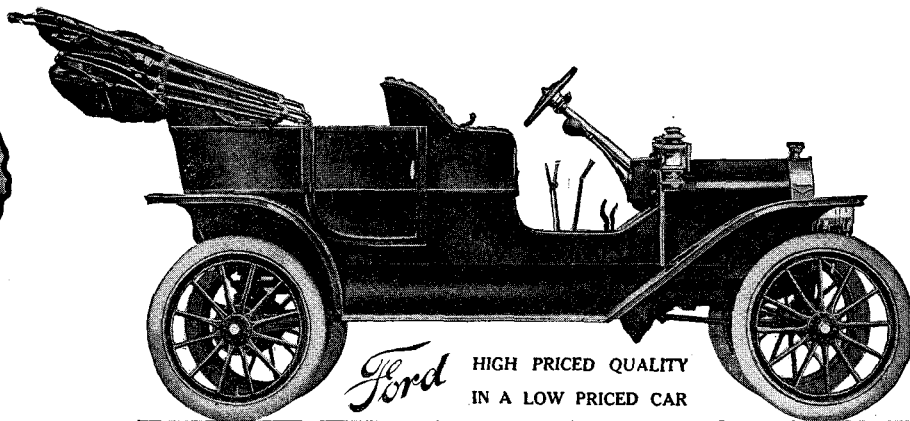
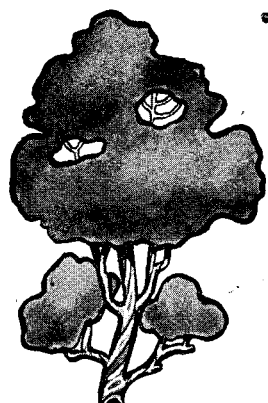
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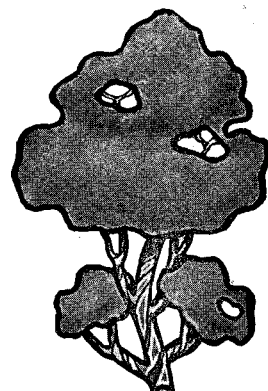
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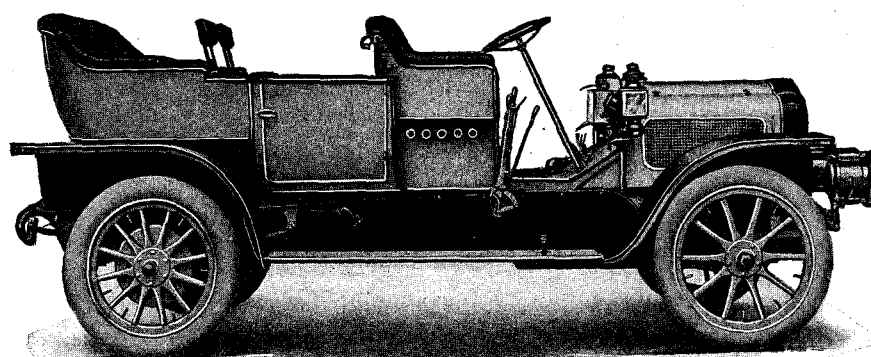
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VOL. XXXVII., No. 15

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 10, 1908

WHOLE NUMBER, 964

TOPICS OF THE DAY

CAMPAIGN FUNDS AND PREDATORY INTERESTS

ONE issue seems to have emerged out of last week's campaign of personalities and tumult with more definiteness of outline than any other. This is the problem of campaign-fund publicity, and of the part played by these funds in bringing about alliances between parties and special interests. The curbing of illicit corporate influence in the political field, declares the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), is the vital issue in the current Presidential campaign, and this opinion is echoed by the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.) and the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (Ind. Dem.). Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft are at one in demanding campaign-fund publicity, but they differ by some weeks as to when the books should be opened. Mr. Bryan advocates publishing the names of contributors and the amounts contributed before election, while Mr. Taft agrees with President Roosevelt that full publicity would not be practicable nor advisable until after that event. Meanwhile the campaign managers of both parties are mourning over the leanness of their coffers as compared with other Presidential years. Not long ago Chairman Mack reported sadly that his party's fund had not reached the \$300,000 mark, and Mr. Hitchcock tells a similar tale of poverty, despite the fact that the Republican treasurer, G. R. Sheldon, is under Democratic fire for his corporation connections. "The publicity clause is acting as a deterrent to contributors," said Chairman Hitchcock to a reporter, and he went on to explain: "Those who can contribute but a small amount do not care to have the fact known, and others who could afford to give large amounts, but who know that their contributions must be made

public, are deterred because they fear it would not look well for them to give so much."

The present controversy over the publicity issue had its beginning in last week's exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. The President, in answer to an earlier letter, approved the publication of contributions "after the election," whether provided for by law or not; but he argued that such publication before the election would

give rise to false impressions, and should not be required. He cited the famous Harriman contribution to the campaign of 1904 in illustration, pointing out that, had it been made known before the election—

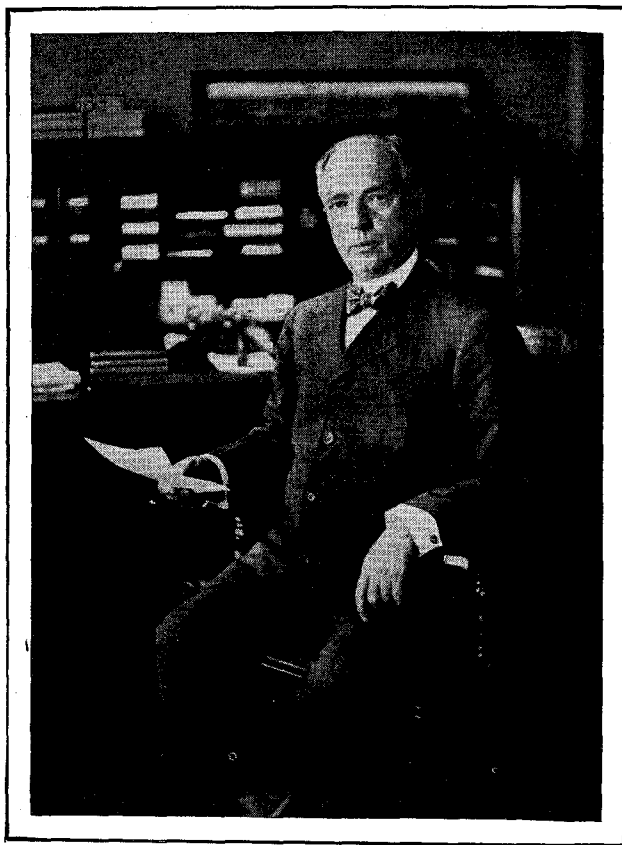
"You and your supporters would have endeavored to use the fact of it having been made as an insincere and untruthful argument to show that I could not be trusted to deal out exact justice to Mr. Harriman. No stronger argument against your proposition has yet been advanced than this that you have thus unconsciously advanced."

To this Mr. Bryan retorts:

"You are the first conspicuous member of your party to attempt an explanation of the party's opposition to publicity before the election, and the admission which you make will embarrass your party associates. Your position is that the publication before election of the contributions made to your campaign fund would furnish your political opponents an opportunity 'to give a false impression' as to the fitness of the candidates.

"You cite as illustrations the contributions made to Governor

Hughes's campaign fund, the contributions collected by Mr. Harriman, and the contributions which are now being collected for Mr. Taft's campaign fund. You charge, in effect, that the people are so lacking in intelligence that they might condemn as improper contributions which you declare to be proper. If the voters differ with you on this question, are they necessarily ignorant and wrong? Must the members of the party organization act as self-appointed



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The publication of some of his letters, written to politicians of both parties, has supplied the sensation of the present campaign, and has crystallized the public demand for a divorce between politics and great aggregations of capital.

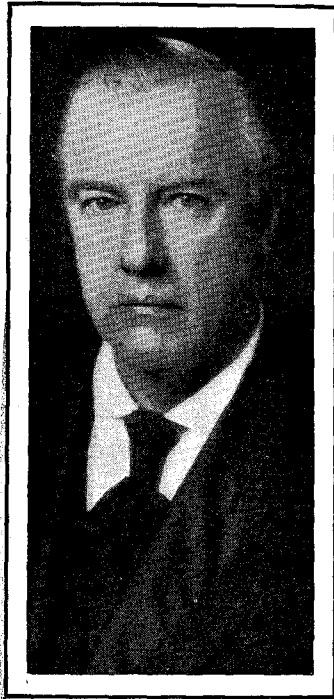
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guardians of the people and conceal from them what is going on, lest the people be misled as to the purpose and effect of large contributions? Is this your explanation of the action of the Republican leaders in the National Convention in voting down a publicity plank? If you will pardon the suggestion, I believe that a better explanation can be found in Holy Writ, for do we not read of men loving darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil?"



HASKELL'S SUCCESSOR.

Herman Ridder, the new treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, is a recent recruit to the Bryan cause. In past campaigns his *Staats-Zeitung* vigorously combated the Nebraskan.

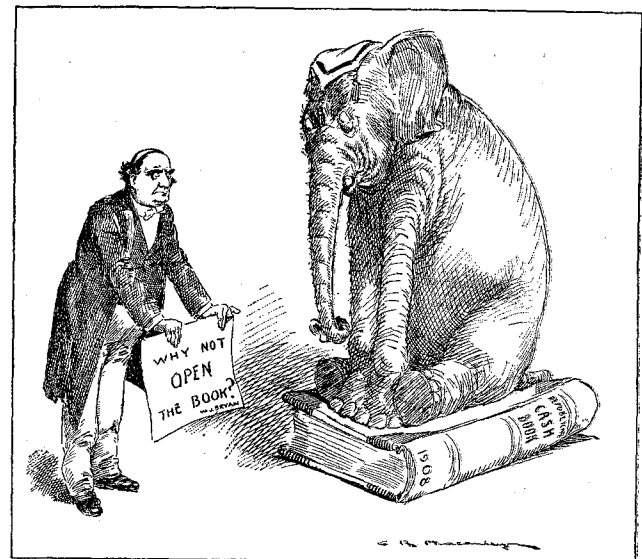
Here Mr. Taft enters the discussion, taking up the argument in one of his Nebraska speeches, in which he incorporates some general information about existing publicity laws. To quote in part:

"I have always been in favor of a law which will require publicity of both contributions and expenses immediately after election. . . . I do not know of any election law, either in this country or abroad, which requires the publication of contributions or expenditures before election. The law of Nebraska on this subject only requires the publication of contributions and expenditures after the election. . . .

"The chief objection to the publication of contributions before the election is that it

makes certain that in the heat of the controversy the motives of those who contribute to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign will be misconstrued, perverted, and misrepresented. The candidates in whose behalf the contributions are made will be charged in a most unfair way as being completely under the control of those who make the contributions.

"It is entirely natural and proper that men who are able to contribute and who are deeply interested from patriotic motives and from motives of a desire to continue the general prosperity should



AN EMBARRASSING QUESTION.

—Macauley in the *New York World*.

contribute to the party whose administration of governmental affairs is likely to be in accordance with their views of proper government. It is not good policy to discourage those who desire to contribute to the legitimate purposes of the campaign from so contributing by exposing them to the bitter diatribes or unfair attacks or slanderous condemnations of partisans in an electoral fight.

"After the election is over and the expenditures and contributions are published, the temptation to misrepresent the motives of the donors will largely be minimized, and the public may then arrive at a just conclusion with respect to the matter. . . .

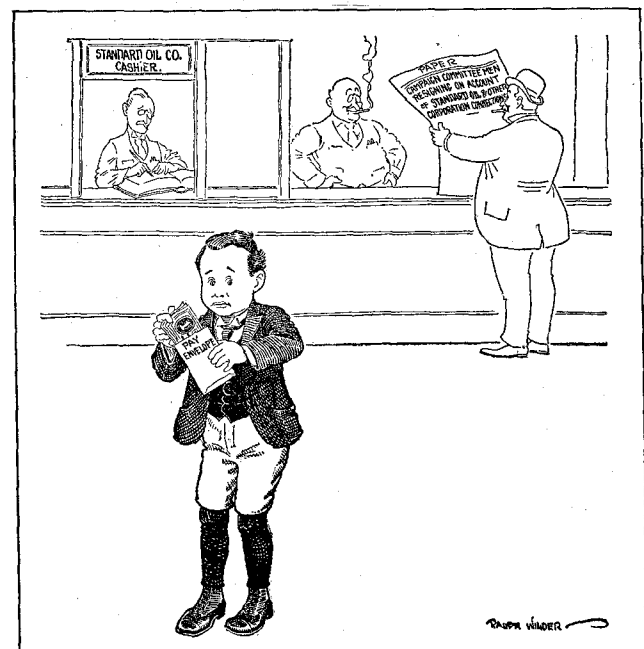
"The known publicity to be given to contributions after the election will greatly reduce the probability that a contribution will be made for the purpose of seeking privileges or favors at the hands of the candidate, and tends to secure purity of motive in the making of such contributions. Mr. Bryan looks rather to the publication of such contributions for platform purposes and references than to the main purpose of a publicity law which is to secure the public against bribery in elections and the improper influencing of official action."

Mr. Bryan, returning to the attack, asserts that Mr. Taft insults the intelligence of the people when he makes the "astounding"



"I'S DONE LOS' IN DE WILDERNESS."

—Rogers in the *New York Herald*.



PAY-DAY IN THE OFFICE OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

THE NEW OFFICE BOY—"Gee! I suppose I can never be President now!"

—Wilder in the *Chicago Record-Herald*.

BLASTED HOPES.

suggestion that the voters are so liable to be misled that the facts must be kept from them until after they have voted.

Altho the New York *Sun* (Ind.) insists that "the American view of present politics is cynical, amused," and that "nobody is excited but the performers," other papers afford evidence to the contrary.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) sees in the controversy proof of "a wonderful awakening of the public mind and

suspect sources as were paid over in the dark to elect Roosevelt four years ago, are already a thing of the past."

The campaign of 1908 will be instructive, remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), since it "will show how the voting habit of the people is affected by the absence of large campaign disbursements." The same paper continues:

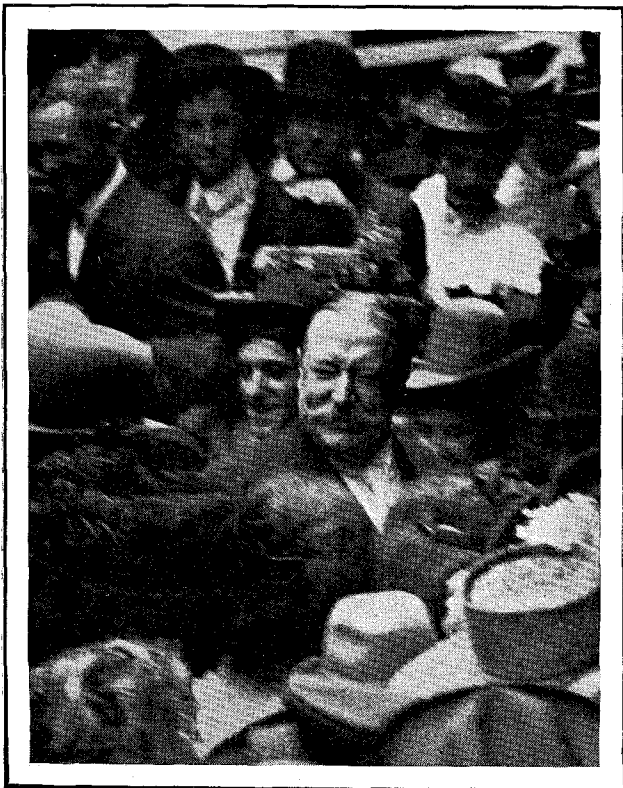
"If the country has any natural bent that will elect Mr. Bryan unless money is used to turn the current of its will into the Taft channel, then let it be so.

"Since 1880, at least, no Presidential campaign has been fought out without very large expenditure of money. In many campaigns the sum has been so large that the explanation of 'legitimate expenditure' was preposterous. Upon one side or the other, and very likely upon both sides, there has been a great deal of vote-buying. If our Presidential elections are determined by the bribing of voters, then it is useless to pretend that we have a republican form of government. Plutocracy would be a better word than democracy. When men who are paupers alike in patriotism, in public spirit, and in purse stand ready to determine the choice of a President for a money payment, a condition exists that becomes at once the greatest issue of all."

The general attitude of suspicion toward the big corporations which the present controversy implies has moved Chancellor Day to point out that these corporations were badly blackmailed by legislators long before they began to meddle with legislation, Federal, State, or municipal—that, in short, they went into the game in self-defense.

REPUDIATION OF THE CLEVELAND ARTICLE

THE belated repudiation by Mrs. Cleveland and the executor of the Cleveland estate of the famous pro-Taft article signed "Grover Cleveland" is causing even more sensation than did the appearance of the article in the first place. But it is now the pro-Bryan papers which supply most of the eager comment, while the Republican press seem to have little to contribute to the discussion. "Well, boys, what do you think of it now?" asks Col. Henry Watterson, whose *Courier-Journal* challenged the genuineness of



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MR. TAFT WINNING HIS WAY THROUGH A CROWD.

conscience." It gives Mr. Bryan chief credit for this awakening, and goes on to say:

"It remains only to see that the great revolt shall go its full length. The cost of elections, rightly regulated, may be met without recourse to multimillionaires or corporate treasuries. The Republic will be safe so long as both parties are beyond the reach of monopolists, and will fall whenever both parties have to shape their platforms with regard to the largess which a particular pronouncement may bring in. There is no logical answer to Mr. Bryan's demand that the list of contributions be printed in advance. It is idle to protest after the event, it is futile to cry 'Stop thief!' when the goods are gone. The most beneficent of all reforms in our politics may be postponed for a little, but the beginning of the end is near. There is no good reason why a great election should be as costly as a small war. The riotous expenditure is but the fulcrum for the lever with which the modern Archimedes has been wont to move the political earth."

In somewhat cynical vein the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that while some ground has been gained by the forces of genuine reform, the vows of poverty which the two parties have taken this year have not been wholly voluntary. To quote:

"Any political Rip Van Winkle of the age of 'blocks-of-five' Dudley and President Arthur's 'soap' and Platt's open purchase of up-State cattle, who should wake up to-day to see the two parties vying with each other in scorn of vote-buying and in flogging the money-changers from the temple with a whip of small cords, might well think that the millennium had dawned since he fell asleep.

"If, however, he rubbed his eyes hard enough, and looked about him with sufficient sharpness, he would discover that Satan was not yet bound, or the saints inheriting all of the earth. He would see certain undoubted gains. The secret and interested campaign contribution is in a fair way to be abolished. Such vast sums from



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THE BRYAN HAND-SHAKE.

the document from the first. "The publication and circulation of this fabricated letter is more infamous in all respects than the publication and circulation of the celebrated Morey letter forgery in the Garfield campaign," asserts Vice-Presidential Candidate John W. Kern, the essential difference being that Garfield was

living and able to give prompt and effective denial. "One of the most stupendous, as it is the most outrageous, of campaign canards has been exposed," exultingly proclaims the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.), always an unwavering champion of Mr. Bryan's cause. Its fighting blood aroused, the same paper goes on to dwell significantly upon the fact that the Republican party was "the sole beneficiary," of this "gigantic fraud upon the people of America," this "gross injustice done the memory of Mr. Cleveland."



BROUGHTON BRANDENBURG.

Who negotiated the sale of the alleged Cleveland article to the New York *Times*. A few days before he became the center of the present sensation he was accused by Samuel Gompers of trying to bribe him in the name of the National Association of Manufacturers. He characterizes Mr. Gompers's charge as "a stained-glass lie."

gery, should be severely punished; for a wrong-doing of this character, in the midst of a bitterly fought campaign, might have very serious consequences."

The circumstances attending the publication of the article may be briefly summarized as follows, from the detailed statement made by *The Times* itself: Some time after Mr. Cleveland's death Mr. Brandenburg, in the rôle of literary agent, offered *The Times* a type-written article on the political situation bearing what purported to be the signature of Grover Cleveland. Inquiry of Mr. Frank S. Hastings, executor of the Cleveland estate, elicited the following statement: "I am cognizant of an article written by Grover Cleveland which by oral agreement he assigned to Mr. Brandenburg, and, with Mrs. Cleveland's consent, I have given Mr. Brandenburg a formal written assignment by which he has the exclusive right to said article, including the right to dispose of it as he may see fit." Doubts of the genuineness of the article having been expressed prior to its publication, Mr. Hastings was again appealed to. In the course of his written reply he said: "I have no reason to believe that the article furnished you by Mr. Brandenburg, purporting to have been written by Mr. Cleveland, is not genuine. I am sending you a signature of Mr. Cleveland's in order that you may compare it with the one submitted by Mr. Brandenburg." Upon its publication the article was challenged by leading Democrats, and *The Times* again appealed to Mr. Hastings, who then said: "There are within my knowledge facts and incidents that confirm my belief in the genuineness of the article as Mr. Cleveland's own production." This was printed in

"There is no doubt in our mind," it adds, "that responsibility for this fraud can be traced to the management of the Taft campaign." We do not find any echo of this suspicion elsewhere in the press, however.

Altho the definite evidence which led to the repudiating of the article has up to the time of writing been rather mysteriously withheld, the press recognize that as a campaign document it is already dead, and the Republican National Committee has withdrawn the pamphlet in which it was circulated. Yet Broughton Brandenburg, the vendor of the article, still insists upon its authenticity, and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), in which it was first published, has turned the matter over to District Attorney Jerome for investigation. As Mr. Jerome remarks, "if the article is a forgery the person responsible for it and for its sale, if the sale was consummated knowing it to be a for-

The Times on September 23. Two days later Mr. Hastings wrote to the same paper stating that "there has since come to my knowledge 'evidence' which leaves in my mind no doubt of the fact that the said article was not written nor signed by Grover Cleveland, and therefore is, in my opinion, no longer entitled to credit as his production." When asked for this "evidence"—he himself used the word in quotation marks—Mr. Hastings referred *The Times* to Mr. John G. Carlisle, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland. Mr. Carlisle is scarcely less reticent in the matter than Mr. Hastings, the most definite statement so far attributed to him being this, which appears in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"I have advised Mr. Hastings to say nothing further on the subject at the present time, and I do not desire to say anything, except that after Mr. Hastings became fully satisfied that the signature on the article published in *The Times* was not genuine, my advice to him was to publish a statement to that effect.

"I fully concur with the conclusion reached by Mr. Hastings that the signature is not genuine, and I know that is the opinion of other gentlemen who are familiar with Mr. Cleveland's handwriting and who have seen the signature in *The Times* office.

"But I do not rely entirely upon the signature as evidence. There is internal evidence afforded by the contents of the letter itself which is sufficient to satisfy me that Mr. Cleveland did not write it. There are other circumstances connected with the matter which strengthened our conclusion."

The Times explains that it "is not supporting or defending the genuineness of the letter, or of Mr. Cleveland's signature," its sole aim being "the ascertainment of the truth." It goes on to say:

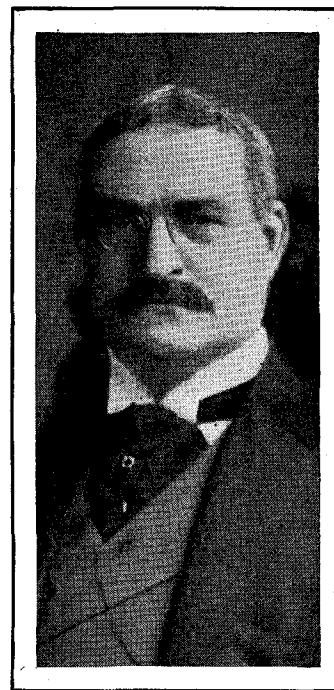
"The charge that the article was a forgery is a charge that a crime has been committed, punishable under the laws of the State of New York. Determination of the matter, therefore, is one of grave concern to the people. As *The Times* is unable to ascertain the facts, it has informed the District Attorney of the criminal charge in question, in the hope and expectation that with the resources at his command he may be more successful."

In some papers Mr. Hastings is quoted as saying: "I am not at liberty to say anything; there are too many people involved." "No efforts should be spared in clearing the mystery; and it should be done before election," remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.). The press generally are asking impatiently for more light on the subject.

Mr. Brandenburg, in a statement given out to the press, tells his side of the tangled story. After describing a number of interviews with Mr. Cleveland in his office at No. 1 Madison Avenue, during which it was suggested that the ex-President should write a series of articles which Mr. Brandenburg would sell for him, this statement goes on to say:

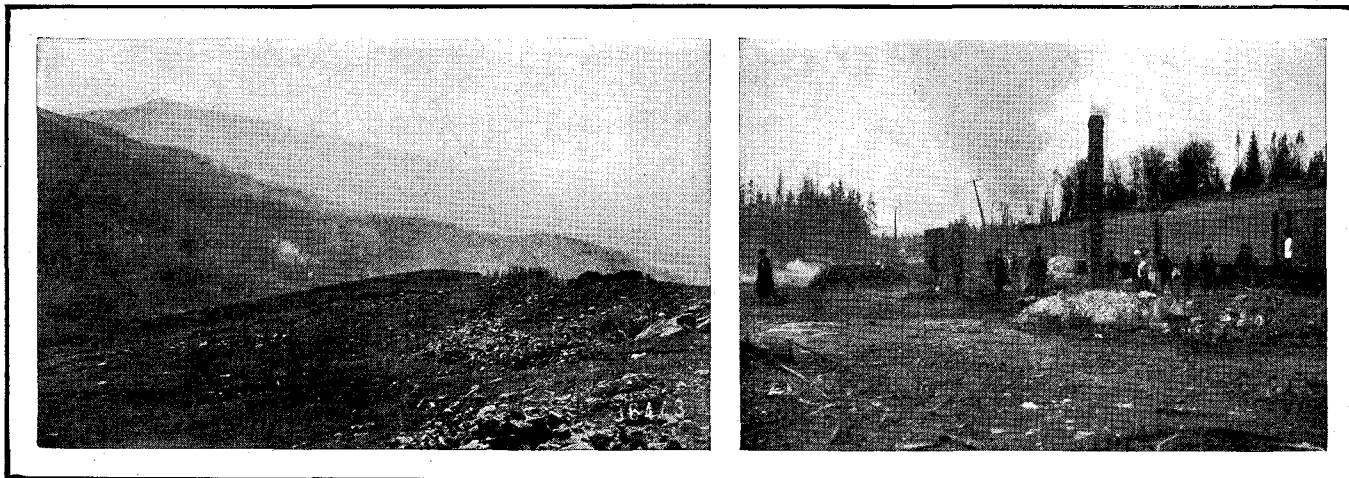
"We discuss the matter, and he accepted my offer of \$2,000 for three articles, one to appear, say, in August on the field of politics, one in September, on the doubtful issues, and one in late October on the doubtful States. . . .

"Placing the date by incidental circumstances, it was the fifth of March that I visited him in the morning and made an appoint-



FRANK S. HASTINGS.

He is being asked by the press for his "evidence" that the Cleveland article is spurious. He says that he accepted the article in the first place on Mr. Brandenburg's word, but "positively refused to be held responsible for its authenticity."



THE SMOKING TRAIL OF THE FIRES.

A RELIEF-TRAIN.

Owing to the long drouth, forest fires in the Adirondacks got beyond the control of the fire-wardens, but were finally checked by rain, and in some sections by an early fall of snow. The damage done was so great, however, that the problem of prevention becomes insistent.

FOREST FIRES IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

ment for the afternoon. He was then at work writing on the things we had decided were the foremost topics. I returned in the afternoon and he had ready a bundle of little sheets, some yellow and some white, on which he had written on each subject.

"When we had gone thoroughly over the subject-matter he gave me the monographs to group and to type. This I did at once, returning the original matter and the typed copy, having altered it only as I inserted a few words or a phrase here and there to connect the detached monographs. Again he corrected, interlined, scratched out, and wrote over, and I took the whole away to my home and retyped it.

"When I took the manuscript back to Mr. Cleveland he signed it with an air of satisfaction."

There is now, claims Mr. Brandenburg, a conspiracy to discredit the article. According to a Washington dispatch to the *New York Sun* (Ind.), a government official in Washington last spring received a letter from Grover Cleveland which expressed political views similar to some of those set forth in the repudiated article.

The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) thus sums up the situation:

"It is apparently admitted that Mr. Cleveland did not himself write the article, but only provided some notes containing the

views set forth therein. The notes, however, can not be found, it is said. Brandenburg is reported as stating that he left them at Mr. Cleveland's office in New York, and they are not now discoverable among the latter's papers. If all this is true, then of course no end of possibility existed for forgery or stuffing the article with views not found in the Cleveland notes, even tho the ex-President may have affixed his signature to the last sheet of the copy submitted to him."

THE DEPOSIT GUARANTY ISSUE

THE Republican writers and speakers evidently think the bank-deposit guaranty is the weakest point in the Democratic platform, to judge by the way they are going at it. Candidate Taft, Governor Hughes, and all the other stump orators, big and little, are banging it without mercy or let-up; and when the bankers held their National Convention in Denver last week, the very hall where Bryan was nominated echoed with speeches denouncing the scheme that is intended to relieve banking of its worry and let the bankers sleep nights. The charge that the guaranty plan would encourage reckless and wildcat banking is the main one



"OH! THEODORE!"

—Clubb in the *Rochester Herald*.



DARIUS GREEN.

—Munson in *Coler's Bulletin* (Brooklyn).

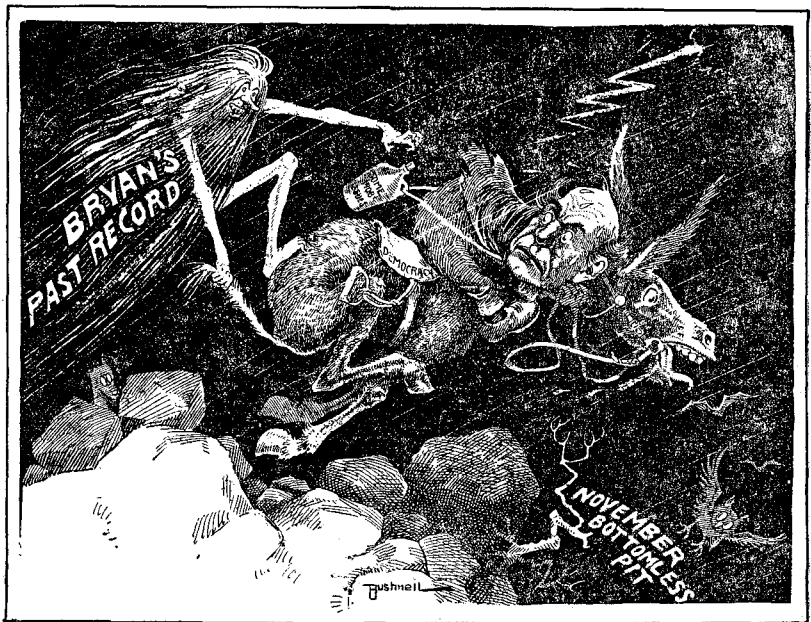
THE DESCENT OF MAN.



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TOO BIG A LOAD.

—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.



TAM O'SHANTER BRYAN'S RIDE.

—Bushnell in the Cincinnati *Times-Star*.

THE LAST RIDE TOGETHER.

urged by the Republican editors and orators, but not by any means the only one. Mr. Taft answers one of Mr. Bryan's arguments thus:

"Mr. Bryan says that as the Government has security, why should not the individual depositor have security? The Government usually has a large fund. The law requires that it exact security for its deposits. It is so large a fund that the banks can afford to give good security to obtain it. It is to be observed, however, that the security given to the Government is the security of the bank which gets the deposits, and not the security of every other bank in the community. If the deposit is of sufficient benefit to make it an object of the bank to give security, that is one thing; but to require every other bank to give security to that depositor is an entirely different thing."

Governor Hughes, in his speech in Indianapolis on September 28, told how he thought the guaranty plan would have worked in New York last winter:

"Now let us see what the situation has been in banking matters in New York during the last four years or nearly four years. Since January 1, 1905, down to June 30, 1907, there were four failures of banks in New York.

"Two of them have since paid their depositors in full. A third has paid 80 per cent., and 10 per cent. additional is to be paid.

"The fourth has already paid 87.5 per cent. and the claims for the other 12.5 per cent. are to be satisfied by an assessment levied upon the stockholders. The entire loss occasioned by those failures amounts to something over \$14,000.

"In the panic which started in October, 1907, the weight of which was felt in the City of New York, ten State banks and trust companies closed their doors. Those institutions had a capital and surplus amounting to \$30,000,000 and deposits aggregating \$92,000,000.

"If we had had a guaranty fund immediately available of \$44,000,000 we could not have paid 50 per cent. of the deposits of the institutions that closed their doors. The knowledge of that fact would have expedited the run upon the institutions.

"Of those ten institutions that closed their doors all except one have since reopened with provision for the payment of their depositors in full.

"Is that a reason for establishing a guaranty fund of \$44,000,000, locking up that amount of money, with an immense loss, and departing from the true theory of banking, and making the prudent suffer for the imprudent and the honest for the reckless?"

At the Denver Convention of Bankers the guaranty plan was assailed in resolutions and speeches on every day of the session. It was branded as "economically unsound in principle, confiscatory

in form, and inimical to the best interests of depositors, stockholders, and borrowers," in the resolutions adopted by the savings-bank section. The president of the association denounced the scheme in his opening address; and the president of the New York Clearing-House said it would be unworkable among the great banks of New York, and "would be fraught with the gravest possible danger in time of panic." One committee declared that such a law would actually bring on panics, because depositors would distrust all banks in a time of fear "because of the unknown danger resulting from each bank being compelled to guarantee the losses in 20,000 banks."

In reply to these arguments the Democrats are quoting no less an authority than Lyman J. Gage, formerly Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley. In discussing the Fowler Bill before the Committee on Banking and Currency in Congress last session, he is reported as saying:

"The stumbling-block in the bill to most everybody, at first blush, is the guaranty of deposits. It stumbled me. I fell right down over that. I said never, never; no, that won't do. But I reflected on this. I studied this bill, and I am persuaded that it is just, equitable, wise, and right, that the creditors of the banks which come under the provisions of this bill will have their deposits guaranteed to them as will be the banks circulating notes held by the general public.

"There is no difference in principle. It may be urged that the man depositing had the right of selection and he acted upon his own volition, but when he took the note he was under coercion. There is a certain plausibility in the argument, but where there is only one or two or three banks there is not much right of choice when a man is under coercion of a business necessity."

The Democratic "Campaign Text-book," which supplies the ammunition for the Democratic stump speakers all over the country, says on this point:

"If the United States Government, which can at any time inspect a bank and find out just what it is doing and how its business is being conducted, requires security for its deposits, why should not security be given to the depositor who can not examine for himself and does not know anything about the bank's solvency or methods? And loss to the National Government, to the State, to the county, or to the city would be borne by all the people and thus be small upon each one, while the loss to the individual has to be borne entirely by himself and may wipe out his entire savings. Is not the argument stronger in favor of the protection of depositors than it is in favor of the protection of the nation, the State, the county, or the city?"

"But the case is even stronger when the bank is required to put up specific security for the protection of national, State, county, or city deposits. Its gilt-edged securities are thus hypothecated and the inferior securities are left for the security of the depositors, so that, as a matter of fact, the public deposits are not only protected, but they are protected at the expense of the individual depositors. What shall we say of a national bank which willingly gives the Government specific security, and then opposes the protection of depositors? And, strange to say, these big banks that get the big deposits from the Government upon specific security are the very ones that have fought and are fighting the system for the guaranty of depositors. It is time that the depositors understood the situation and got together for their own protection. Will any banker who is opposing the guaranty system answer this argument and explain why it is right to protect government deposits and wrong to protect individual deposits?"

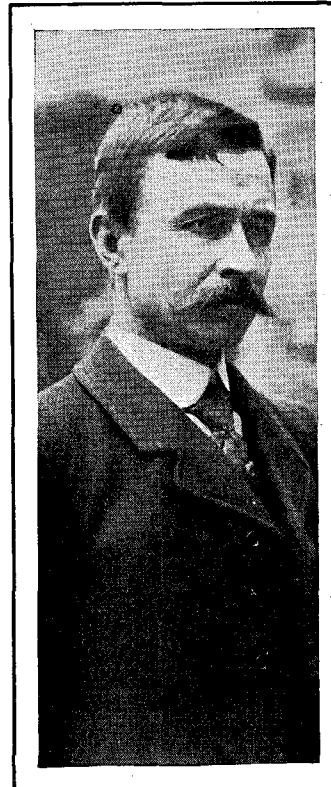
SAVING A RUSSIAN REFUGEE

THE average American citizen may not be aware that when he walks along a city street he is brushing elbows with political refugees "wanted" by the Czar's police and with spies who are trying to devise ways to drag them back to Russia. Yet we are assured by an association of Russian refugees in New York City that such is the case. This association is the "Pouren Defense Conference," organized to resist the demand of the Czar for one of their number, Jan Janoff Pouren, now in the Tombs. If Pouren is sent back, not one of these many refugees in America feels that he will be safe from a like fate. Pouren is charged with murder, arson, and burglary, and the Russian Government claims the right to have him returned under the extradition treaty; but the defense committee alleges that these acts were done in a revolutionary uprising and are therefore political and not extraditable. Commissioner Shields has decided against Pouren, but his case has been appealed, and is still pending. In a pamphlet sent out to ask the American people to write the President in Pouren's behalf we read an account of the tortures of political prisoners that resembles the official records of the Spanish Inquisition. Then we are asked if America will send a man back to such a fate. The committee argues that he should be considered a political offender thus:

"This blond, delicate, inoffensive-looking little peasant who for

months past has been taking his airings between the Tombs jail and the Federal Court in the Post-office Building is charged with four acts of burglary, three of arson, three murders, and two attempts at murder. Such a record ought to suffice for any man. It is to be observed, however, that identical deeds take on a vastly different aspect when they appear as vulgar crimes and when as acts of war. Participation with a military company that during the campaign takes property from four of the enemy's buildings, sets fire to three others, kills three men, and wounds or shoots at two more is meager glory for a hero.

"Pouren's rôle stands out clearly in the Czar's evidence as interpreted by history of the Baltic revolution. Indicia of civil war bristle from the accusing testimony. Schiemann's and Ohsol's histories illuminate the evidence. It is a matter of common knowledge that, in 1905, the Lettish districts in Livonia and Courland revolted, setting up a provisional government with more formality and *de facto* authority than attended most uprisings throughout the Empire. The mass of people supported this rebellion until the minister could rush in troops to quell it. When, in the winter and spring of 1906, orderly resistance had been barbarously suppressed, the war dragged on in a concerted, but guerrilla, form. The revolutionary combatants then operated in small parties and became known as Forest Friars, or Brothers of the Woods. In such a character that summer appeared Pouren, whose alleged



WANTED BY THE CZAR'S POLICE.

Jan Janoff Pouren is now in the Tombs, New York City. The Russian Government is demanding his extradition, and President Roosevelt is being petitioned not to give him up.



FALL ATHLETICS.

Some new developments in team work are expected.
—Porter in the New Orleans Times-Democrat.



ST. GEORGE AND THE DEFENSELESS TRUST DRAGON.

Mr. Bryan declares the trusts are "indefensible."

—Johnson in Wilshire's.

UP AGAINST IT.

'crimes' accord with the military policy of his faction. The war was one of classes, as are most civil wars. It resembled Irish antilandlordism, which our courts hold to be politically privileged, and unfriendly persons were roughly handled as were the Loyalists in our American Revolution. Two out of the three buildings that Pouren and his confederates are said to have burned were inns. These had been proscribed by the insurgent junta, partly because liquor-selling was a monopoly of the Russian Government and feudal lords, partly because its use would lead to betrayals. The 'burglaries' can be identified in the accusing evidence as a customary sort of fine imposed on recalcitrants and enemies. Personal violence was wont to fall especially on spies and traitors, which characteristic also is found in this case. The charges of actual murder have not been sustained by the Commissioner.

"Our extradition treaty with Russia of course exempts ordinary crimes when of 'political character.' Our courts have construed that phrase to cover offenses that are 'incidental to and form a part of political disturbances.' Kicking an Irish landlady, for example, has been held to be a political right.

"Pouren's relation to the great Russian struggle against oppression merits for him that his actions as a bona-fide political be estimated not only on technical proof, by the court, but on moral evidence, by the American people. This implies no indorsement of his methods. But we must face the question whether, when fugitive militants for Russian liberty reach our shores and seek a hiding-place in our cities we will act as sleuth and catchpole for the Czar, to drag them out and deliver them to his tender mercies."

To hand Pouren over to the Russian authorities "would be opening the way for a systematic attempt on the part of the Russian Government to eliminate the rights of asylum which this country has offered to political refugees," says the *New York Evening Post*; and *The Independent* and the *Springfield Republican* urge the Government not to send him back. "To return a revolutionary to Russia, whatever his offenses," declares *The Outlook*, "is to return to his torturers a man who has been goaded by them into the crimes which he has committed."

The other side is given by Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, of New York, counsel for the Russian Government in this case. He is quoted in the *New York Evening Post* as saying:

"In the first place, the plea that the man was a patriot, unselfish, and honorable of character, is preposterous on the face of it. In answer to this assertion, we replied that he was not only not a member of any regular revolutionary organization, but that he was not even a revolutionary soldier, and, furthermore, had never attacked regular Russian soldiers. It is a significant fact that in the course of his maraudings the soldiery, well armed and presumably able to defend themselves, were left severely alone. His attention was turned to defenseless old men and women. He does not even seem to have singled out the rich nobles as the objects of his animosity. It was peasants he abused."

Commissioner Shields, in the decision noted above, said:

"There is no evidence in the record to show that the accused had the slightest connection with the political uprising in the Riga Province. Even granting that there was such an uprising, his crimes are totally disconnected, as far as the evidence discloses, from any political disturbances. The testimony tends to establish merely pillage and plunder, now sought to be sheltered behind a political movement.

"The record is lacking of the slightest proof of even association by Pouren with the so-called revolutionary party in Russia."

THE CANVASS FOR CONGRESS

EVEN if Mr. Bryan should achieve the Presidency the Senate would remain Republican for at least four years more. On the other hand, it is claimed by many Democrats that even should Mr. Bryan fail to carry the election there remains a fighting chance for Democratic dominance in the House. Oregon, Vermont, and Maine have already chosen Republican delegations to the new Congress. No more will be chosen until November. Meanwhile President Roosevelt has written a letter urging upon the nation the importance not only of electing Mr. Taft, but of giving him a Republican majority in the House of Representatives, since otherwise his reform policies would be blocked in Congress. This implication is challenged by the *Washington Herald*, which says:

"Our recollection is that the Democratic members of both Houses rendered Mr. Roosevelt substantial aid in wresting from a somewhat reluctant Congress practically every one of the reforms that are the pride of the Roosevelt Administration. Our impression is that the principal efforts to thwart and baffle the enactment of the Roosevelt policies came from the Republican side of the House and from the 'old guard' in the Senate. If we are not grossly mistaken, a considerable quantity of legislation urged upon Congress at its last session in a series of the most vigorous and picturesque messages ever emanating from an American President was quietly pigeonholed and waste-basketed by the Republican majority, while the Democratic minority did its very best to bring some of that legislation to a vote, and went on record as publicly as was possible in favor of a substantial portion of the Presidential program.

"It is at least an open question whether a Democratic majority in the House would be a more difficult proposition for President Taft than a secretly hostile Republican majority was for President Roosevelt. This being a fair speculation, we may be pardoned for inability to fall in behind the Presidential idea that it would be 'folly' to elect a Democratic House to carry forward the work of reform. We should be very much surprised if Mr. Taft could not get along about as well with a Democratic Speaker as Mr. Roosevelt got along with 'Uncle Joe.' And we would be much more surprised if a Democratic House should block every reform project that a Republican President proposed for merely partizan reasons. Such a course would be politically suicidal."

The *Providence Journal* and the *New York Times* are among the other papers which discover sophistry in the President's appeal. But turning from the controversial aspect of the subject, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* puts before us the following interesting facts:

"In the present House of Representatives the Republicans have a majority of 57. By turning out 29 Republicans the Democrats figure that they would get control of the House. As 34 Republican members of that chamber were elected in 1906 by a plurality of less than 2,000, the Democrats are assuming that the work of getting control of the popular branch ought not to be difficult. Many of these districts gave a plurality of less than 200 for the Republican incumbents. These Democratic campaign managers, however, overlook the fact that 32 of the present Democratic members of the House hold their seats by less than 2,000 of a margin, and many by less than 200. In such changes as would naturally occur in an active campaign the losses would not all be on the Republican side."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

As if Foraker's punishment was not sufficient without a defense by Chancellor Day!—*Boston Transcript*.

MR. HEARST is "pouring oil on the troubled waters," but that only troubles them still more.—*Philadelphia Press*.

THE thrill of the old tales of the plains was as nothing compared to the new tales of the aeroplanes.—*New York American*.

IF New-Yorkers do not want Hughes, they will find many other States that would gladly take him off their hands.—*Baltimore News*.

THE scientist who has succeeded in restoring color to mummies should offer his services to the Republican managers who are trying to revive the 16-to-1 issue.—*New York Post*.

Was Senator Foraker one of those overzealous employees whom Mr. Rockefeller complains about?—*New York World*.

At all events, "Dear Archbold!" can justly claim to be strictly nonpartizan in his dealings with the United States Senate.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

THERE are exciting rumors that the Bryan campaign fund raised by the State of South Carolina is now slightly in excess of \$1,000.—*Chicago Tribune*.

FROM Alabama comes the story of a hand-shaking ghost. Even death, it seems, can not break some men of the habit of running for office.—*Nashville Post*.

BRONX Park furnishes by no means the only instance during the current campaign of a hysterical elephant finally recognizing its old keeper.—*New York World*.

THE BLAME FOR THE RUSSIAN CHOLERA

THE fact that a Government's neglect of obvious precautions invites the plague leads the critics of the Russian autocracy to make the grave charge that Stolypine and his ministers have brought the cholera and famine upon their unhappy country. The frontiers of Russia are guarded like the walls of a jail, but the measures that would bar out disease are neglected, it is being remarked, and while every peasant has a policeman or a spy at his elbow, the sanitary sins that cause the cholera go unpunished and unprevented. Famine and cholera, according to foreign exchanges, are wiping out by thousands the inhabitants of European Russia. Famine reigns in Saratoff, Tamboff, Smolensk, and fifteen other governments or provinces of the country. Things have come to such a pass "that famine has inaugurated a new branch of trade, the traffic in Russian girls, who are bought up by speculators and transported to Asia, to Persia, and Turkey and sold to be the harem slaves of the Moslems." It is only in this way that some families have been enabled to purchase corn. The Government of Mr. Stolypine, as usual, says the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), shuts its eyes to or makes light of the evil. "The word hunger or famine must not be mentioned." "Society looks optimistically on the facts presented and sets down the reports of a famine as nothing more than the malicious fantasm of some revolutionary brain."

Yet the Government has sent around a circular to the governors of the various provinces, in which instructions are given "to impress upon the minds of the government agents that in demanding an estimate of the relief required . . . they are to impose the greatest economy; nor in any case should any assistance be given excepting to those who have absolutely nothing to eat."

Apropos of this circular the organ of Mr. Stolypine, the *Rossia* (St. Petersburg), approvingly remarks:

"The strict and decided terms of this circular will let the people understand that the Government will not employ the public moneys



EVEN THE CHOLERA HELPS THE AUTOCRACY.

STOLYPINE—"Yes, your Majesty, it will save us that much rope."

—Fischietto (Turin).

to assist those farmers who suffer from the failure of their crops excepting with the utmost prudence and economy."

This, comments Bebel, will rouse "a laugh of bitter irony" in those who know the real condition of things. "The Government

squanders hundreds of millions in a policy of adventure, and in that direction thinks of anything but 'prudence and economy.'" To quote further:

"The treasury deals out annually many millions for the support of an army of parasitical hangers-on. Uncounted treasure has been thrown away on the building of railroads which commercially involve a dead loss, and strategically are worthless. The only positive result of these ambitious enterprises has been the enrichment of a wretched pack of mercenary hyenas. . . . There is no talk of



UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

The cholera saves them from the famine, at any rate.

—Humoristische Blätter (Vienna).

'prudence and economy' in these matters. The Government is never economical excepting in transactions involving popular education, or when it is called upon to save the famine-stricken population of the country from poverty and ruin."

It is true, he admits, that 6,000,000 rubles was granted by the Government as a famine fund, but 6,000,000 was a totally inadequate appropriation, "nor must we forget that in Russia the lion's share would fall into the hands" of the government officials appointed to distribute it. What is 6,000,000 rubles [\$3,000,000] among a people who are perishing by millions? he asks, and yet the Government of Mr. Stolypine "prodigally expends three hundred millions in building a railroad through the howling desert of Amur."

"In supporting the reactionaries of the Persian revolution it has no mercy on the public purse of Russia." Mr. Bebel suggests to the Russian Premier that "charity begins at home"—the whole system must be changed; the peasantry first must be granted land allotments, and the fiscal system of Russia so revised that the voice of the people may be heard. Famine and cholera naturally follow when justice and public economy are neglected. Furthermore:

"Mr. Stolypine and his ministry have taken a course diametrically opposite to that of such justice and financial wisdom. On both these points they are fighting might and main against the teachings of history, and in this way aggravating the evils which attend the misguided development of the nation and opening the door to a complete impoverishment of numberless people who are cultivators of the soil. Is it to be wondered at that cholera makes such appalling progress in the poverty-stricken and unhappy country, and that the utterly inadequate measures taken by a rotten bureaucracy fail in any way to arrest its triumphant course?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLISH SHIPS MINUS ENGLISH SAILORS

THE idea of English *Dreadnoughts* and *Invincibles* being multiplied indefinitely is laughed at by the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which states that England really has not sufficient nautical population to man them. From time immemorial the Royal Navy has been recruited from the mercantile marine, and Nelson's press-gangs netted their ablest seamen from the crews of Liverpool and Bristol traders. It is therefore causing some anxiety in the British home and colonial press to see so many foreigners engaged in British trading-vessels. Strange to say, it is by Australia and New Zealand that the demand for white men in white men's ships is most urgently made. England has hitherto appeared indifferent to facts which even Germany notices. A writer in the *London Times* remarks on this subject:

"In Australasia the feeling engendered by the English attitude on these subjects is somewhat remarkable. There is a growing fear, which I have encountered repeatedly, that Englishmen are losing touch with that greatest of all *imperii arcana*, the virtue of doing things for themselves."

This "virtue of doing things for themselves," instead of trusting to foreigners of color, is, this writer observes, "a vital principle of imperial power." The British mercantile marine, as the nursery of the navy, is declared to be degenerating into the hands of lascars and coolies and the scum of Oriental seaports. Thus the Board of Trade report published last year, giving the number, ratings, and nationalities of all seamen employed in the English merchant service upon April 4, 1906, contains the following remarks:

"The increase in the number of seamen on trading-vessels consists mainly of lascars and foreign seamen. During the fifteen years from 1891 to 1906 the number of lascars has increased by 17,103 and foreign seamen by 11,022. In the same period British seamen . . . have also increased, . . . but only by 510."

The ratio between lascars and British seamen employed on British ships shows how the native of the British Isles is being

gradually supplanted by foreign crews on the decks of the mercantile marine. In 1891 the trading-vessels of England were manned by 65 per cent. British sailors and 35 per cent. lascars. In 1906 the ratio was almost reversed, for the crews of British trading-vessels were formed of 42 per cent. British men and 58 per cent. lascars.

ADVANTAGES OF A LOW BIRTH-RATE

ABOUT a hundred years ago Malthus frightened the nations by proving beyond cavil that before long the natural increase of population would outgrow the means of subsistence and we would all be in for a grand wrestle with the wolf. In these latter days we have been warned by another eminent prophet that an opposite peril is upon us. "Race suicide" is depopulating the great countries of the earth, and the nations are doomed to dwindle away into feebleness and futility. We are happily reassured by an Italian writer, however, that there is nothing in this latter peril. A low birth-rate, he maintains, means a better grade of citizens, and quality, rather than quantity, is the real index of a nation's power. He writes in the *Secolo XIX*, the Italian *Nineteenth Century*, a journal published in Genoa in the interests of the advanced party of social and political thinkers. The fewer the children, he argues, the better are they cared for, educated, and trained. An elixir and élite of the human species is thus distilled and concentrated as the generations go by.

The *Secolo* sneers at those who ten years ago made such a hypocritical outcry against the small families of France, but now "dare not even open their mouths," for what was ten years ago "considered essentially Gallic is now threatening to become universal in Western Europe." "Men of science begin to observe the same thing in Germany." "Spain is stationary." Italy alone is multiplying her population by an annual increase in the number of her boys and girls. He comes to the conclusion that, as proved by statistics, in fifty or a hundred years "Western Europe will find herself gradually growing numerically weaker in comparison with the



IS THIS WHY WILLIAM DID NOT ENTER FRANCE?

FRANCE—"Go back! You shall not enter my parlor with those boots on!"
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).



THE NIGHTMARE OF THE GLOBE.

—*Neue Gluehlichter* (Vienna).

AUSTRIAN THRUSTS AT WILLIAM.

Slavs, the Orientals, or the Americans." While Europe is thus exposed to the risk of being so far inferior, both on the field of battle and in the competition of commerce, "these things, if inevitable, are not hopeless." All we can do is to resign ourselves to an unavoidable phase of apparent decline and "sit down to reflect whether it may not possess concomitant advantages." He boldly declares that the advantages in this case are real. At the present

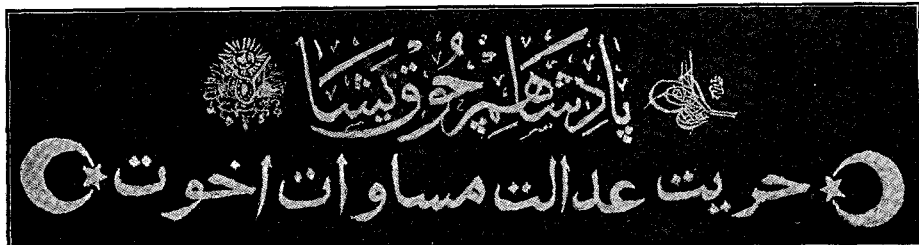
ties there were various organs of the Young Turks appearing with more or less regularity in London, Paris, and Geneva. These agitated modern political ideals with convincing eloquence. Nor did they shrink from spirited attacks upon the highest functionaries in the palace clique. Conservative Turks of the old school viewed this propaganda as something unholy. Time modified the spirit of condemnation in their minds. The flagrant abuses of power in

every branch of the administration increased the spirit of disaffection and brought recruits to the Young Turks from the ranks of those who long denounced them as impious. As far back as the period of the accession of Abdul Hamid to the Ottoman throne, the party of the Young Turks was formidable, if not in numbers, at least intellectually. Its adherents were to be found throughout the length and breadth of the land, altho they were far from numerous taken collec-

tively. The clique of courtiers at Yildiz Kiosk resorted to Draconian expedients to eliminate the innovators of the system consecrated by centuries of tyranny. Thousands were cast into prison. Hundreds of families were wiped out. But the spirit of progress, once set free, could never again be fettered. Discontent grew and spread. Even the agents of the universal despotism were themselves infected by the doctrines they were hired to war upon.

At last came the day when the army itself, driven to hopelessness by despair and neglect, refused further obedience. To quote the words of Professor Vambery:

"There was nothing left for the wielders of absolute power but to put as agreeable a face as they could upon the obstinacy of facts as they are, to go from the extreme of autocratic pretension to the utmost limits of constitutional liberty. When I survey the immense



RED AND GOLD BAND WORN BY CROWDS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

It reads: "Long live the King. Liberty, Justice, Equality, Brotherhood."

day the individual dominates, and "the brilliant idea of the individual which has inspired new scientific and mechanical inventions overbalances the dumb weight of a vast multitude. Finance, industry, commerce, and scientific investigation—even war itself—have more need of simple individual energy than ever before. At this moment the individual is a more potent factor in life than has ever before been recorded in history."

You can not effect the engendering and production of large families by legislation, says this writer. "The hordes of Orientals or barbarians who are supposed to be threatening a racial inundation of Europe" are to be met and hurled back by other means than by a superiority in numbers, namely:

"By developing as far as possible the powers of our nation's offspring, by increasing the force and efficiency of their individuality, so that each European may be worth three of his antagonists. A population of mediocrity in numbers, but individually preeminent, can cast aside all the fears that may be generated from a consideration of mere statistics."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EVOLUTION, NOT EXPLOSION, IN TURKEY

MANKIND has quite too hastily assumed that the appearance of a constitutional government at Constantinople embodied but transformations effected overnight. In reality the change has been of the most gradual kind. A generation barely sufficed to bring it about. Such is the substance of a study of the new situation, which, coming from so eminent an authority as Prof. Arminius Vambery, has seemed conclusive to some well-informed Europeans. Nothing, indeed, demonstrates so well the general ignorance on the whole subject of Turkey, says Professor Vambery, who writes in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, as the notion that the Ottoman Empire, which has been autocratically ruled for centuries, could emancipate itself in a day. Professor Vambery has had exceptional opportunities for observing the progress of opinion in Turkey, having lived in the Sultan's family as the teacher of his children.

It is to the misapprehensions of the newspaper correspondents on the ground, ignorant of the forces secretly at work, that Vambery attributes the surprize of the world at what has come to pass. "People in general have forgotten that the Orient in general is a book closed with seven seals to the Western reader, a volume which its authors strive to keep unintelligible to all but the initiated." Thus has it come about that the spirit of freedom and of revolution, manifesting itself through the medium of the Young Turkish agitation, continues this writer, has remained unnoticed or unknown to the West. Yet as early as the beginning of the six-



MODERN HIEROGLYPHICS.

John Bull has no difficulty in deciphering them.

—Fischietto (Turin).

mass of revolutionary pamphlets, brochures, books, and periodicals published for years past in the leading capitals of Europe for circulation in every portion of the Sultan's dominions, I can only wonder at the long-suffering and patience of the Turkish people which made their revolutionary achievement so deliberate. The thoroughness with which they have put into effect reforms matured for a generation proves the fineness of their spirit and the exalted type of the national virtue. The common peasant and the humble

artizan of Erzerum, of Van, and elsewhere have manifested a disposition to rebel now and again, and they have risen against their oppressors locally and destroyed them, but when fidelity to the Sultan, long the most conspicuous characteristic of the army as well, was weakened among the troops, there was nothing left to bar the advance of the popular cause.

"Thus it may be taken for granted that the innovations in the form of government are to be not only radical, but permanent. Turkey ought to be henceforth stronger than ever before. She should enter upon a period of progress and prosperity."



WAITING TO MEND OLD CHINA.

This ambitious Viceroy, Yuan-Shi-Kai, is said to be keeping a large force near Peking, to be ready for eventualities.

primary educational institutions has increased phenomenally in the last twenty years. The youthful Turks of to-day understand not only history, geography, and physics, but also many of the abstract sciences. Moreover:

"The usual mistake of Western Europe is to think that the Young Turks constitute only a party and that the people at large were compelled to join their movement. The truth is that the whole nation had been won over to the principles with which the cause of the Young Turks is too exclusively associated in the Western mind. The Turk is not an impulsive enthusiast, as is his Persian neighbor, but thoughtful and dignified. He has the stability and the determination of which the patriot is made. The fact that for over thirty years he has patiently borne oppression from above is the result of his devotion to the Commander of the Faithful, of whom it was always reported that he was misinformed and misled. He would be a better ruler if his advisers were changed. This has now been done."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A DELAYED POLITICAL DAWN IN CHINA

FULLY two years have come and gone since, "in obedience to the instructions of the Empress Dowager," his Imperial Majesty Kwang Su promulgated at Peking a decree pledging a constitutional government to his subjects. Several weeks afterward the Wai-Wu-Pu informed the diplomatists in the Chinese capital that a parliament and a responsible ministry would "exist perpetually" as soon as the administrative system had been reformed and the army reorganized. Last November, however, came an edict informing the Chinese that a representative parliament and a responsible ministry had been found "impracticable," altho some sort of imperial assembly under the presidency of a royal prince would be called into being. Now comes news from Peking that a constitutional system, "including a ministry," is shortly to be created.

These conflicting announcements indicate to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which keeps in close touch with Chinese affairs, that the reactionary mandarins around the throne are having the severest struggle with the progressive element led by Yuan-Shi-Kai. The last-named statesman is accused by his enemies of keeping his troops within a relatively short march of the capital, that he may not be caught unawares when the aged Empress Dowager dies at last. "It may be that to-morrow's dispatches will announce the postponement of the constitutional scheme indefinitely, from which circumstance the world could only infer that the reactionaries have triumphed again." Yuan-Shi-Kai has succeeded in winning the royal approval for his pet scheme of provincial assemblies, Chi-Li would, unless the Empress Dowager changed her changeable mind again, have a legislature of some hundred and fifty members in the near future, Hunan would possess another of eighty or so, and lower Manchuria would secure fifty law-makers all to itself.

The constitutional question would have been settled long ago, says the *Paris Matin*, were it not for the intrigues in regard to the succession. There are now no less than four candidates for the dignity of heir apparent to Kwang Su, the Empress Dowager inclining now to one and again to another. The mandarins have ranged themselves on various sides, every other question sinking into insignificance beside this one. Yuan-Shi-Kai has, in the opinion of this French daily, secured a great personal triumph in the edict of the month. It seems practically certain that his influence will tell in the drafting of the constitution, a fact which speaks volumes for the enlightened character of the system to be set up. That a constitution will ultimately emerge and be set going seems certain to the *London Standard*, which indulges in these optimistic reflections:

"It need not be imagined that an exact imitation of the parliamentary systems evolved in the West is contemplated. Indeed, educated Chinamen protest that they need only go back to their own traditions to find a precedent for party government in all its aspects. In an interesting article lately published in one of our reviews, a young Chinamen pointed out that during the Sung dynasty, which flourished eight or nine centuries ago, a Radical and a Conservative party held office in turns under responsible prime ministers—a happy state of things which was only brought to an end by the Mongol invasion. The Ming emperors dispensed with prime ministers, and suppress the freedom of political associations; and the Manchus were even less inclined to countenance progressive politics. But ever since the war between China and Japan the demand for constitutional rights has been prest with increasing persistence. At present, it seems, there are three parties in the state: the Constitutional Monarchists, who acknowledge the Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai as their leader; the Revolutionary party, which is rather in the shade; and the Constitutional Democrats, who differ from the other two in opposing centralization in the Government."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



A NEW CONSTELLATION NOW VISIBLE IN THE HEAVENS.

—*Auckland Weekly News*

POLISHING THE WORLD'S GREATEST DIAMOND

THE polishing of the great Cullinan diamond, which is now approaching completion in Amsterdam, Holland, is described in an official dispatch by Henry H. Morgan, United States Consul at that port. He writes, as quoted in the *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington) that there has been a great deal of secrecy connected with the polishing of this stone, but that he has been able to obtain the following facts. He goes on:

"The delicacy of the work undertaken by the polishers in the execution of this work can not be realized. It was necessary in the first instance to cleave the stone in three pieces in order to remove two very bad flaws therein. This cleaving is done by first making an incision into the stone with a diamond-cutting saw at the point where it is to be cleaved and following the grain (as all diamonds have a grain as wood has) to a depth of one-half to three-quarters of an inch. Before this cleaving operation was undertaken, crystal models were made and cleaved, in order to ascertain, as far as could be known, just what would happen when the same process was applied to the real stone.

"After the incision was made, the cleaver inserted into the slit a specially constructed knife-blade made of the finest steel, and then with a thick steel rod struck it a hard blow and cut the stone in twain exactly at the point where it was proposed it should be cut. It was an exceedingly well-executed piece of work. It must not be overlooked that the cleaving of a diamond is not always done along the line it is intended, and it not infrequently happens that in cleaving a stone it flies into a great number of pieces. The stone having been successfully split, the next and final operation is the polishing thereof, and this process is now being carried on.

"To give an idea of the hardness of diamonds it may be interesting to state that the disk on which this diamond is being polished, which is made of cast-iron and steel, revolves at a rate of 2,400 revolutions per minute. The diamond is prest down on this disk, which is liberally supplied with a mixture of diamond dust and oil, by weights of 15 to 25 pounds, and the disk will constantly turn from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M., including Sundays, for ten to eleven months before the polishing operation will be completed."

It has not yet been positively decided, we are told, in what shape the stone will be finished, but it will probably be pear-shaped. It will be many times larger than the Excelsior, the next largest diamond in the world. The Cullinan weighed in the rough 3,027 carats. The part of the stone on the mill will weigh, when finished, between 500 and 600 carats. We read further:

"The actual commercial value of the completed stone will be about \$2,500,000, but its unique character will possibly make it priceless. When the Cullinan was found about three years ago it was a problem of the Premier Company as to what disposition could be made of it. Its mere size, weighing as it did something over 1½ pounds, made it unmarketable and unsalable, and to cut it up into small pieces would destroy, to a large extent, not only its intrinsic but its sentimental value. The diamond hence remained in the vaults of the Premier Company for nearly three years, when it was decided by the Transvaal Government to present it to the King of England on the anniversary of his sixty-sixth birthday. In the rough the stone was valued at about \$1,000,000, and about this price was actually paid therefor, viz., \$400,000 in cash and \$600,000 representing 60 per cent. of the interest they had therein, on account of the fact that the Government is entitled to this percentage of the output of all diamond-mines in South Africa."

TO MAKE THE NEGRO WORK

THAT such part of the negro population as constitutes a menace to our safety should be formed into a great industrial army, controlled by the State and under strict military discipline, is proposed as a solution of the negro problem by Charlotte Perkins Gilman in *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago). Mrs. Gilman admits at the outset that the "problem" is one of status rather than of race, and that "the decent, self-supporting, progressive negroes form no problem and call for nothing but congratulation." But, she goes on:

"The whole body of negroes who do not progress, who are not self-supporting, who are degenerating into an increasing percentage of social burdens or actual criminals, should be taken hold of by the State.

"This proposed organization is not enslavement, but enlistment. The new army should have its uniforms, its decorations, its titles, its careful system of grading, its music and banners, and impressive ceremonies. It is no dishonor, but an honorable employment from the first, and the rapid means of advancement. Men, women, and children, all should belong to it—all, that is, below the grade of efficiency which needs no care. For the children—this is the vital base of the matter—a system of education, the best we have, should guarantee the fullest development possible to each—from the carefully appointed nursery and kindergarten up to the trade-school fitting the boy or girl for life; or, if special capacity be shown, for higher education.

"This at once stops the lowering process—it leaves the State only the existing crop of low efficient to handle, and insures the higher efficiency of the next generation. Those old enough to work should be employed as follows: enough should be placed on farms to provide for the entire body. These farms should be model farms, under the best management, furnishing experiment-

stations, and bases for agricultural instruction, as well as the food for the whole army and all its officials; and where cotton and such products were raised, they would be a further source of income. As a large percentage of the negro population is best suited to agricultural labor, this would prove a very important working-base for the institution. By modern methods of advanced agriculture the land would be improved, the best results obtained from it, and the laborers continually taught their business. The surrounding country would be benefited by these stations.

"Another large number, in mills and shops belonging to the undertaking, would make clothing, uniforms, etc., for them all; and another detachment would assist in the necessary building.

"All these are but the internal functions of the new body; its direct service to society would be in meeting the crying need of the whole South for better roads, harbors, river-banks, and the general development of the country. Construction trains, carrying bands of the new workmen, officers, and men, with their families, with work for the women and teaching for the children, would carry the laborer along the roads he made, and improve the country at tremendous speed.

"With proper food, suitable hours of work, rest, and amusement, without the strain of personal initiative and responsibility to which so many have proved unequal, a great amount of productive labor would be thus brought to the service of the community. As fast as any individuals proved themselves capable of working on their own initiative they would be graduated with honor. This institution should be compulsory at the bottom, perfectly free at the top.

"Each company would have its clerk, each individual would have his separate account as soon as his labor passed the amount necessary for the support of the institution, and, when above that amount, a wage fund should accumulate credited to each, furnishing



MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN,
Who would solve the negro problem by drafting the lazy members of the race into an industrial army with uniforms and brass buttons.

a small capital to start with when graduated. Many who would not perhaps prove capable of entire personal responsibility, could be organized in small postgraduate groups of farms or shops, and so remain until they went on to higher efforts, or perhaps came back into the army.

"What this amounts to is simply State organization of the negro, under conditions wholly to his advantage, and therefore to ours. . . . The unorganized negro does not seem capable in many instances of utilizing his own forces. This organization provides the machinery best to elicit and apply the working force of this great mass of people, and would do so at no loss whatever."

This, of course, is the *corvée*, or system of enforced labor, which in its worst forms has been the disgrace of countries like Egypt. But Mrs. Gilman argues that there is nothing objectionable about enforced labor, if only it be carried out in a proper manner. She says:

"Here is at present an undeveloped country and an undeveloped race. Here is potential labor that will not apply itself, and the need for labor unmet. This plan brings the labor to the place where it is wanted, and benefits the laborer in the process. There should be nothing offensive in the whole undertaking. Compulsory education we demand for all in many States; this would enforce it more thoroughly, that is all.

"The enlistment would be compulsory, but so is enlistment in the army in highly civilized lands, and that is not held dishonorable. To be drafted to a field of labor that shall benefit his own race and the whole community, need not be considered a wrong to any negro. The whole system should involve fullest understanding of the special characteristics of the negro; should be full of light and color; of rhythm and music; of careful organization and honorable recognition. It should furnish good physical training and as much education as each individual can take.

"Every negro graduated would be better fitted to take his place in the community. Every negro unable to graduate would remain under wise supervision, would be really self-supporting, and also help in the great work of raising his people.

"Then some one will ask, 'What will you do when the roads and harbors are all done—when the rough work is exhausted and the country all properly developed?' By the time that happy end is accomplished there will probably be no negro problem."

A very important suggestion is kept by the writer for the end. Here she warns us that the management of the whole scheme must be "kept out of politics." Some critics will be apt to think that this injunction will scarcely be obeyed before the millennium, and that if it is not obeyed, this new plan of "enlistment" will not differ greatly from the enslavement from which the writer is at such pains to distinguish it.

IS THE UNIVERSE INFINITE?

SOME astronomers have argued against the possibility of an infinite number of stars, on the ground that this would involve a sky that would uniformly blaze with light. This would not hold, however, if there were something in space to absorb light; and there may be some such thing, for aught we know. A better argument, thinks a writer in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., August-September), may be drawn from gravitation, which is certainly not impeded by the interposition of any known form of matter. Says this writer, Mr. Owen Ely, of St. Paul, Minn.:

"However distant the stars, they exercise a power of attraction over the earth as surely as does our own sun. Not only do they attract the earth as a whole, but they decrease the power of gravity which holds it together. The weight of particles in the earth is lessened to an infinitesimal extent by this attraction, just as the moon lessens their weight and causes the phenomena of tides; except that the stars, lying on all sides of the earth, affect it equally on all sides. . . .

"Now if it is supposed . . . that the stars are infinite in number, . . . there would be exerted on every particle of the earth's mass an irresistible pull outward from the center of the earth—weight would cease to exist, and the attraction of the sun and

planets would be *nil* in comparison to the strength of that force. As we consider the universe boundless, we may imagine any star or point in space as the center of it, instead of the earth, and hence the same conditions would prevail everywhere. Since gravity would no longer be effective in the earth or any other body, it is probable that all compounds and masses in the universe would be torn apart and the indivisible particles strewn through space at equal distances from each other.

"Are these conclusions from such a theory justified? What other effects would be possible?

"To concede that our universe is limited in extent is not to deny that other vast universes may exist, whose distance from it may be as great compared to the distance from the earth of the farthest star which our telescopes disclose, as that distance is to the diameter of the earth. To consider the space outside the suns which shine about us as an empty void, destitute of matter or energy, is unthinkable and contradictory to reason. We can not conceive of absolute nothingness—space would no longer exist when there remained nothing to measure it by."

THE PRESERVATION OF WOOD

THE prevention of decay in wood used for structural purposes is daily growing of more importance owing to the increase in cost of timber. An editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, September 19) points out that wood does not rot, as iron rusts, purely as the result of a chemical process; the decay is due to the action of fungi, whose filaments penetrate into the tissues, feeding on them and making them fall into dust. These fungi require for growth heat, air, and moisture. Their development may thus be retarded by drying the timber, which is the reason that "well-seasoned" wood lasts longer than "green." Preservation, however, may best be attained by antiseptics that kill the fungi or destroy the food-value of the wood for them. Says the writer:

"It is a mistake to suppose that the germs of decay are inherent in a wood, and several processes for the preservation of wood have failed because they have been founded on this false assumption. The wood-destroying agencies start from the outside, and this explains the partial efficacy of certain paints, which merely form a superficial coating over the surface of the timber, but which are poisonous enough to prevent the spores from germinating. An exterior coating, secured by dipping a post into a thin solution or other material that will harden on the timber, for this reason is not a thoroughly effective protection, because, with shrinking or swelling of the wood, cracks form, through which the agents of decay enter."

Of the processes employed for the treatment of timber with antiseptics, those known as the zinc-chlorid treatment and the creosote treatment are generally in common use. The writer prefers creosote, because it is insoluble and therefore stays in the timber; zinc, tho far cheaper, will in time dissolve away. He says, in conclusion:

"The actual saving due to wood-preservation has been demonstrated time and time again, and actual figures have been presented before technical societies within recent years, and are available from the files of the United States Department of Agriculture. The question may be raised whether it can positively be proved that the treated poles will last twenty years: The author holds that a sufficient answer to this argument is that the poles need last only 1.6 years longer than untreated poles in order to justify the cost of treatment. But evidence of the value of preservative treatment is not lacking. It is only a few weeks ago that a contracting company, while installing a twenty-four-duct run for the Empire City Subway Company in New York City, owing to realignment necessary from the excavation work for the Hudson-River tunnels, unearthed a block of creosoted conduit which had been underground since 1887. After twenty-one years it was sound and without the least sign of decay. This conduit has been stored, as it was taken up without breakage, and is now on exhibition in the New-York office of the company which manufactured it and laid it in the earth almost a quarter of a century ago."

A PROPOSED REVOLUTION IN PRINTING

SHALL we use white lettering on black paper in our books and periodicals, instead of the traditional and universal black on white? That there are good reasons for the change is maintained by A. J. Marshall in *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York). He says:

"It is a well-known fact that black surfaces absorb, and white surfaces will reflect, the light thrown upon them. Therefore, black



MR. A. J. MARSHALL,

Who would have us use light-tinted lettering on a dark background, instead of the present black on white.

is a non-stimulant, while white does stimulate the retina of the eye. Generally speaking, printed matter is printed with black symbols on white backgrounds. With this method it is reasonable to state that one does not actually 'see' what is looked at, but what is seen is the surrounding white background, and the letters, or symbols, purely by contrast. In this manner the eye is compelled to receive the light-rays which are reflected from the white background, which generally is infinitely larger than the area taken up by the symbols.

"The remedy or method which I suggest is the use of light-tinted symbols on a dark background. With the use of this method the light-tinted symbols would reflect the larger percentage of the light-rays striking their surfaces, while the dark-tinted background would absorb nearly all of the light-rays striking same, thus performing the function for which the background was devised. By the use of this method the eye will naturally 'see' directly, and not indirectly, as with the method now in use."

Dr. Nelson M. Black takes issue with the writer on the practicability of his theory, and presents the following reasons for retaining the present system in another number of the magazine above quoted. He says:

"Dark characters upon a light background have been used from time beyond recall, and the human eye has been adapted to this condition.

"Irradiation from white characters upon a black background is marked, making the characters, it is true, appear larger, but less sharply outlined.

"Luminous points or small brightly illuminated areas tire the eye much more than dark areas surrounded by brighter ones.

"There is always the production of disagreeable after-images which are confusing."

These points Mr. Marshall takes up one by one, and replies to them as follows:

"The mere fact that we have followed some method of procedure from time immemorial, to my mind, is no reason why we should continue to so act, especially when we have cause to feel that such method is contrary to what seems to be desirable.

"The fact that the characters are less sharply outlined in the printing referred to was largely due to the poor sample of the proposed method. I have in my possession some work wherein the white letters on black backgrounds are sharply cut and very distinct, so that, so far as this general criticism is concerned, we find it is largely a matter of the printer's ability."

Regarding the assertion that small luminous areas tire the eye the writer says:

"I am at a loss to understand how this criticism can be applied to the theory presented, inasmuch as the actual intrinsic brilliancy of a light-tinted letter on a dark background is no greater than that of a white background, which is ordinarily used and on which is printed black symbols. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the intrinsic brilliancy would be actually less. The area, or size, as well as the intrinsic brilliancy of a surface must be taken into consideration, and I feel that it is reasonably safe to assume that there will be actually less eye strain with the small area occupied by the light-tinted symbols than by the much larger area given for a white background."

Finally, the suggestion that disagreeable after-images would be produced apparently has direct bearing, the writer says, on the Doctor's first statement, inasmuch as these images would hardly exist if the eye were accustomed to the proposed method.

HOW CAKES ARE COLORED

THAT the artificial coloring of cakes to make them more attractive is regarded by bakers as a perfectly legitimate operation we learn from an article quoted from *The Confectioner and Baker*, by *The Baker's Weekly* (New York, September 19). The writer reminds us that in Germany children sing in their play an old proverb: "Saffron makes the cake yellow." American bakers have given up saffron because it is so often adulterated with lead; and they use instead coal-tar colors, generally naphthol yellow. The color was undoubtedly used in the first place to simulate that due to yolk of egg, but the writer denies, on behalf of the bakers, any present intent to deceive. He says:

"It is by no means the intention of master bakers and confectioners to inveigle the public into the belief that yellow-colored bakery goods contain a large percentage of eggs. One, two, and three hundred years ago eggs were considerably cheaper than nowadays, and it was the almost universal custom for the family to keep a poultry-yard; and yet, even at that time cake was colored with saffron. An appetizing piece of bakery goods is not only satisfying to the stomach, but also pleasing to the eye. The pleasures of the table consist also of esthetic gratification. . . . Any judge who still considers the egg entirely sufficient as a coloring-

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

IS THIS MORE READABLE THAN BLACK PRINT?

By comparing this specimen of white lettering on black with the adjacent black on white, the reader can test the merits of the two plans for himself.

agent must of necessity arrive at altogether misleading conclusions. If—such is his deduction—the yellow color of paste goods is the indication of its more or less sufficient admixture of eggs, so-called water goods (without eggs) must not look yellow when ready for sale. He would like best to punish any kind of coloring as a fraud

on the public and as a dishonest proceeding. But I would like to ask the dear housewife which she would rather have on her table, a plate of noodles golden yellow and appetizing looking, or a plate of gray stuff disagreeable to the eye.

"As long as the manufactured goods are rightly labeled, according to the coloring-substance used, the purchaser ought to be entirely satisfied. According to the degree of yellow coloring, even if no artificial coloring substance whatsoever has been used, it is not possible to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion how many eggs have been used, because eggs vary considerably in their coloring qualities, and up to the present time it has been impossible to chemically fix with any degree of certainty the amount of egg yellow added."

The writer is inclined to think, however, while defending the use of coloring, that a mistake has been made in using anilin dyes and similar chemical colors instead of saffron and the other vegetable dyes formerly common in bakery and confectionery. He says:

"During the fifth International Congress for Applied Chemistry, which convened at Berlin during the summer of 1903, this question was quite frequently ventilated in the Department for Chemical Analysis of Food Stuffs, and quite a number of coloring substances were named, the use of which for the coloring of food stuffs and aliments should be entirely prohibited by law. Is it not far more advantageous, under these circumstances, to discard the use of any artificial coloring-substances altogether and only use non-poisonous vegetable colors, of which nature always provides an abundance? A beautiful, rich green, for instance, can be obtained by extracting leaves—spinach and grass have proven the most satisfying in this respect—with alcohol. Through an addition of yellow coloring-substances the green tint may be varied according to individual taste or needs. In this respect I call special attention to the alcoholic extractions from saffron and the root of curcuma, and also to the alkaline extract from orlean. Red coloring-substances with an excellent yield may be obtained from the juice of red beets, from huckleberries, cranberries, red whortleberries, from Campeachy and Pernambuco wood, from sandalwood, and similar drugs."

TO REBUILD THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

THE engineering periodicals comment favorably on the decision of the Canadian Government to rebuild the great cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec, which failed so disastrously under construction a year ago. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, September 19):

"Following the report of the Royal Commission of Engineers, another body known as the Parliamentary Committee, which was appointed to look into the financial and political aspects of the situation, reported in favor of reconstruction. At its last session, it was decided by the Canadian Government to assume all the assets and liabilities of the Quebec Bridge and Railroad Company, and proceed with the work of rebuilding.

"It is safe to say that, outside of the foundations and masonry piers, no part of the old structure will enter into the new bridge. The cantilever which fell is to-day a mass of broken and badly twisted steel. The other half of the bridge was so far advanced at the time of the disaster that the whole of the material had been manufactured at the shops, and the greater part of it stored at or near the site. It is not likely that any of this material, amounting probably to about 20,000 tons, can be used. It is rumored that the work of designing and rebuilding will be placed in the hands of three leading bridge engineers, representing Canada, the United States, and Great Britain. Whether this be so or not, it will be a matter of great interest to observe how far, both in the outline and details of the new design, the lessons of the great disaster have been incorporated."

Engineering News (New York) takes occasion to draw a lesson from what it calls "the heterogeneous, uncentralized, and non-responsible organization" of the work on the old bridge; the absence of authoritative, purposeful engineering direction, as brought out clearly in the Royal Commission's report. This will have to be changed, it warns us, in the projected rebuilding. It says:

"The further course of the Quebec-bridge project, reports have it, is to be absolutely uninfluenced by what has gone before. The engineers are to start *de novo*, and the work, besides, will be under new auspices, under the sole authority as well as responsibility of the Government of Canada. This is excellent. But great events, especially unfortunate ones, have a disagreeable way of trailing long shadows after them. It will be more than remarkable if this reconstructed and newly-started project does not find itself, at many a turn, working in the shadow of the accident of last year. We sincerely trust it may be able to emerge into light."

"CORING" STONE COLUMNS

MOST of us have seen devices for "coring" apples, or at least have seen the apples themselves after the cores have been removed. It is occasionally necessary to remove the center in much the same way from a heavy stone column, and in some cases the operation assumes the size and difficulty of an engineering feat. The object is to strengthen the column by the insertion of an iron or steel beam, and tho the result is thus a fraud on the public, which trustingly believes the evidence of its eyes that the visible column does all the work, the strengthening is often a necessity in these days of crushingly heavy superstructures. A "coring" operation that is said to have been the most difficult on record, was recently performed successfully in California. It is described in *The Industrial Magazine* (September) as follows:

"Four huge monolithic granite columns, each 18 feet long and 2 feet in diameter, were successfully 'cored' through their entire length. These handsome pillars are of uniform size from top to bottom, and now enclose a powerful steel reinforcing I-beam. . . . The pillars were quarried and shaped at the contractors' quarry, more than one hundred miles from San Francisco. The difficult task of coring these long monoliths was also done at the quarry—more than two months being required to accomplish the work. . . .

"Before the coring each pillar weighed 16 tons, and afterward 8 tons—parting with half its weight. The drilling necessary to remove the cores was a marvel of accuracy and skill. The drilling was done from each end of the pillars, each hole penetrating 9 feet—half the length. All these drill holes met exactly—no 'jogging.' When all the holes were drilled around the core, a flat-edged drill was used to cut away the stone between the holes. After all stone connections were removed the huge stone pillars were cautiously hoisted by derricks, vertically, leaving the ragged cores standing in their places.

"An immense amount of drilling was required. Including all the drilling, there were 300 lineal feet required to each pillar, or 1,200 lineal feet for the four.

"The placing of these great cored columns over the steel I-beams proved a very critical and 'ticklish' piece of engineering. By rope swings the columns were hoisted to a vertical position. Each pillar was then very carefully raised about 50 feet and slowly lowered over the beam. All this was done without the slightest accident. The monoliths were placed in position without being cracked, chipped, or flawed.

"Both at the top and bottom the steel structural beams were bolted to the ironwork of the building, and all the space about them within the core was filled with cement.

"Engineers, architects, and contractors all claim that these are the largest and longest monoliths in the world to receive this treatment with perfect success. Many much smaller and lighter monolithic columns of granite, marble, sandstone, and other stone have been cored, but nothing to compare to those mentioned.

"The work was declined by a number of prominent San-Francisco contractors—some of them demanding as high as \$9,000 bonus as an insurance against accidents to the monoliths in coring and handling them. . . . Many architects, contractors, and experienced engineers declared in the beginning that it was utterly impracticable to core such huge monoliths."

RECENT experiments appear to show, says *The Scientific American* (New York, August 22), that the sea-water around the coast of Ireland possesses a richness in radium not hitherto expected.

SUMMER TENT CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

A "NORTHFIELD in the heart of New York" is the phrase used by Dr. R. S. MacArthur to describe the work of the New York Evangelistic Committee during the present summer. So vigorously has the work been prosecuted and so large has the attendance at the various meetings been that it is felt the falling off in attendance at the regular church and Sunday-school services has been fully offset. It has been estimated, says the writer, that the total attendance from June 14 to September 20 was at least 200,000. What gives the work its semblance to "Northfield" was the prominence of the men engaged in it, among whom were the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Dr. Sen G. Broughton, and Dr. A. C. Dixon, and others equally well known. "Many hundreds made confession of faith in Christ, expressing their intention to take a definite stand for Christ and to enter into active Christian work." In *The Baptist World* (Louisville) we read the following:

"The New York Evangelistic Committee, which is undenominational in its management, had during the present season 11 tent centers, 11 open-air centers, and it held meetings in 13 shops and factories, making a total of about 175 meetings each week. At Fort George, the northern limit of Manhattan, where Hebrews, Italians, French, and Germans congregate by the thousands on Saturdays and Sundays, heroic efforts have been made to reach the great foreign element through outdoor meetings. Special preachers of various languages address those of their own tongue. Every place of meeting throughout the city has been thronged with eager listeners to the gospel, proving that the souls of men everywhere are hungry for the Bread of Life which cometh from heaven.

"The shop meetings, held for men and women at piano-factories, cigar-factories, paint-shops, tool-shops, pattern-factories, and printing-establishments, have proved a most important department of the work. Rev. J. C. Ludgate returned from Chicago to resume his work of last summer at Abingdon Square. It was most gratifying to find many converts of past seasons who testified that since they surrendered to Christ his power has been able to keep them. The services in Bowling Green and on Wall Street have increased in interest and attendance.

"A marked feature of the services this season at many of the centers has been the unusual attendance and interest of boys and girls. Five or six hundred boys and girls fairly overflowed the Swedish tent every night, until the committee substituted a larger tent. The interest of the young people is most encouraging, as a life-time service for Christ is of much greater value than that of a 'death-bed' repentance.

"A new plan has been followed this summer whereby the pastors of churches have been brought into closer touch with the evangelistic work, conducting the meetings during the first weeks and supplementing the labors of the evangelists throughout the season. In every section of the city where a tent is located a district committee composed of local pastors and laymen from the neighboring churches has been organized. The executive committee has had representatives from all the Home and City Mission Boards. The Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor societies, Circles of King's Daughters, and other young people's organizations have been actively associated with the work, and have planned to assist materially in following up the tent work by personal visitation during the winter."

Some of the evidences of success among the foreign element of the population are given by Dr. MacArthur in such details as these:

"At a recent meeting in the German tent, thirty-eight children over twelve years of age tarried to an after-meeting and, as far as we can judge, definitely accepted Christ. As a result of the meetings conducted by the Spanish evangelist in cigar-factories, some of the workmen and their families are, for the first time, attending Spanish services at Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street. Already three have made application for membership in

this church. Calvary Church never closes, but during the absence of the pastor in July and August the services are conducted by the assistant pastor, and every effort is made to keep up the spiritual interest and pastoral watch-care in relation not only to the members of the church, but to strangers and all others within its parish.

"Mr. Tagliatela, pastor of the Italian M. E. Church at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, near First Avenue, reported the presence of twenty-five adults at a recent Sunday-morning service, who had never been there before. An Italian Young People's Society was recently organized by the young people attending the meetings at the tent at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, which will be a permanent organization in connection with one of the existing Italian missions in the neighborhood. Last year a young Italian who was converted has this summer been acting as an assistant evangelist in an Italian center, and has done most efficient work.

"At one of the tents two years ago a man who was 'down and out' was converted, and since then has risen step by step until he now holds a position of great responsibility in one of the large insurance companies in the city. He is president of the Brotherhood, an organization composed of the converts of the last three years, in his tent center, and is now through this organization carefully following up the converts of this year's campaign. It has been discovered that a certain class of boys, after reaching the age of twelve or thirteen, lose interest in the children's meetings in the tents. To meet this condition this year special meetings have been held for big boys, and they have been permitted to have athletic games on Saturday, which have been followed by a meeting in the tent. This plan enabled the gospel to reach them."

CHURCH WELCOME TESTED BY A MINISTER

ANOTHER experiment in church visitation to test the quality of the welcome meted out to shabbiness has been tried. In this case it is a man, a clergyman in disguise; and his experiences, tho confined to Chicago, are wholly at variance to those undergone by Miss Laura A. Smith, whose career in a similar capacity East and West were freely exploited last year. The Rev. John Thompson, of Chicago, says *The Michigan Christian Advocate* (Detroit), utilized his summer vacation in making practical tests in order to determine for himself whether a man in ordinary dress would be welcomed in a fashionable church and made to feel at home there. His adventure is thus set forth:

"He put on an old threadbare coat, trousers bagged at the knees and fringed at the bottom, a dark-colored shirt, a stained celluloid collar, a faded pink tie, a black slouch hat, a pair of old shoes, and in this disguise he visited several wealthy churches, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregationalist, and Methodist.

"Nowhere was he recognized as to his identity, but everywhere was he heartily welcomed, comfortably seated, given hymn-books, and otherwise cordially treated. In one church he was seated well at the front, and was warmly invited to come again. In one crowded congregation, all seats being taken, a well-dressed man arose, approached the (to him) stranger, and invited him to enter the family pew. He did so, and the courteous pew-holder then found an extra chair, placed it against the radiator and occupied it during the service. In all services he found people who interested themselves in him, and in summing up his experience, writing to a local city paper, he says:

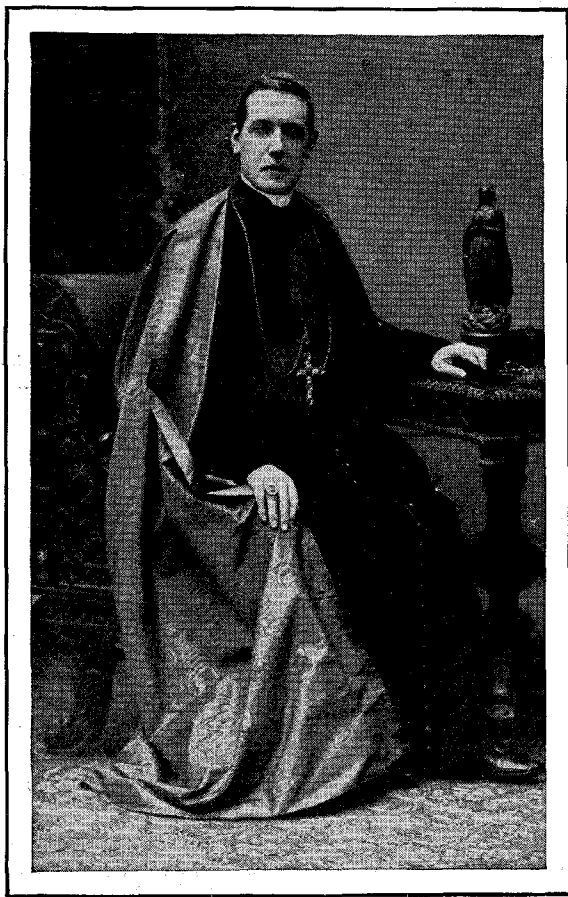
"Now, after all this 'melancholy whine,' about shabby strangers begin snubbed at church, we have the truth of conditions in the wealthy churches of Chicago.

"I am satisfied that the wealthiest and most fashionable churches are exerting every effort to make any stranger feel perfectly at home. I saw so many instances of this that I am convinced that all the churches I visited are thoroughly democratic and sincere in their purpose."

"Any intelligent person who doubts that Mr. Thompson's experience would be representative in any other case, might try the matter for himself."

RAMPOLLA IN EFFACEMENT

IT was reported in well-informed European circles, at the time of Pius X.'s election to the papacy, that, had it not been for Austrian interference, Cardinal Rampolla would have succeeded to the Chair of St. Peter. According to another version—one characterizing rather the levity of laymen than sacerdotal solemnity—the Holy Conclave of Cardinals hastened through their task without due deliberation, because of the hot weather. Cardinal Logue hinted at this during his recent visit here. Since the papal election Cardinal Rampolla has been a recluse and a student; but that he may soon emerge from his retirement is the opinion of the



CARDINAL RAMPOLLA,

Who has been living in retirement since he missed the election to the papal throne. Now he is mentioned as possible successor to Secretary Merry del Val.

Avanti (Rome). That journal, according to a dispatch to the New York *Sun* (September 30), has recently declared that Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal Secretary of State, is to retire in consequence of "representations made to the Vatican by American and English prelates, but particularly Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, who objected to the Secretary's severe measures against modernism." Cardinal Vannutelli, it is said, received these complaints in London at the time of the Eucharistic Congress and transmitted them to the Pope. Merry del Val, it is thought likely, will be succeeded by Cardinal Rampolla, who formerly held this office. His return to power, the dispatch proceeds to say, "will mean a policy of dignified conciliation with regard to France, and an attitude of greater reserve toward Italy." The opinion that Mariano Rampolla, Marchese del Tindaro, was entitled to the papacy and failed to attain it because of Austrian hostility, is shared by E. Philippe; and in the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* (Lausanne) he discusses the present position of the once resplendently powerful pontifical Secretary of State, to whom, after the accession of Pius X., fell only the obscure local office which gives its incumbent the appellation "Arch-

priest of the Vatican Basilica"; that is, of St. Peter's Cathedral. We read:

"Since the date of his voluntary effacement [five years ago] he has divided his time between the Cathedral of St. Peter's, the Vatican library, his private study, the congregations he belongs to, and the institutions he patronizes. Upon the death of Cardinal Macchi, Secretary of Apostolic Briefs and Grand Chancellor of the Equestrian Orders, he refused that office, which ranks next in importance to the pontifical secretaryship of state. He cares as little for riches as for preferment. Before Pius X. had decided to appeal to the cardinals for a partial surrender of their benefices, in order to relieve the Holy See's bad financial situation, Rampolla had already announced to the Pope his willingness to contribute a large sum for the replenishment of the papal exchequer. He has always given in unstinted measure to St. Peter's Cathedral, and scarcely seems to understand that thanks are due to him for yielding up worldly goods, which have no value in his sight. The present portrait will no doubt not be recognized as that of the same Rampolla who, a few years since—at least according to general rumor—was conspicuous for love of power, aimed at honors and wealth, accumulated stipends and benefices, heaped-up perquisites and revenues, all in a manner that ill accorded with vows of poverty and humility. . . . These reports may have been more or less true at the time. Now, his Most Reverend Eminence, Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, spends about ten francs a week upon the maintenance of himself, his two servants, and his cook. As for the size of his charity budget, that is unknown. He does not know it himself—the only secret in the life of the recluse who rises at six every morning immediately offers up a prayer, and at seven o'clock says mass with the assistance of his confidential servant; he, during its celebration, disappearing for a half hour, which is employed by the cardinal in solitary orisons. When the servant returns, the mass proceeds to its conclusion. At eight o'clock his Eminence takes coffee with hot milk, and at eleven a light lunch, consisting of soup and one other course. In the evening coffee with hot milk once more. This is different from the supposed frugality of Pius X. On the other hand, Rampolla is unaffected with gout, despite his sedentary days, the only exercise he obtains being an afternoon carriage ride. But he is always back in time for the Angelus."

Whether this gifted prelate, who for sixteen years occupied second place in the whole mighty Roman-Catholic hierarchy, entertains the hope of eventually rising to the rank of primate, the writer of the article professes not to know, indeed, attributes uncertainty of desire to the ex-secretary himself. Mr. Philippe reminds us, however, that, upon the new Pope's accession, when a friend expressed the wish to Rampolla that he might continue in the secretaryship, the Cardinal answered, "Heaven forbid!" "Among the numerous legends surrounding the last pontificate none is more mendacious than that ascribing to Rampolla the qualities of an ambitious 'hustler.'" And we are then reminded how he was so young (he received the red hat when he was forty-four), at the time at which he attained to exalted ecclesiastical honors, influence, and prestige, that he had had leisure enough to become used to the joys of wielding power. "Besides, he was not a statesman of the Richelieu or Mazarin category, with whom politics came before religion. He was first and foremost a priest." More than once he is said to have placed his resignation in the hands of Leo XIII., who as often refused to accept it. Touching his present effacement, that is less absolute than might appear:

"The erstwhile Secretary of State is by no means banished forever from the councils of Pius X., as has been asserted. The Pope has come under the influence which so great a mind would naturally exercise over men of good sense; he often consults Rampolla, whose views he does not, however, always adopt, and who frequently takes refuge behind indifference to political questions in order to avoid collision with the plans or ideas of Cardinal Merry del Val—the easier for the ex-secretary to divine, since himself initiated the new secretary into the temporal and spiritual interests to be defended. Amid the Pope's surroundings there are no doubt persons inimical to him who was all-powerful throughout so many years. But prudence forbids them to lay bare their feelings. They

are aware that Pius X. nourishes great esteem, yes, admiration, for the man who failed to become Pope instead of himself. And this admiration has been manifested on sundry occasions, since the day when, after his election, the Sovereign Pontiff went in solemn state to take possession of St. Peter's Cathedral, and according to tradition embraced the Archpriest. The scene was dramatic. Pius X., pale and shrinking under the tiara, looked very small beside Rampolla, rigid, majestic, impassive, greater than ever because of the political intrigue that had wrested the Chair of St. Peter from him. It was he who was the real pontiff. Nor has the impression of that scene ever faded from the memory of his Holiness. One day, when the latter was conversing with an intimate, Rampolla was announced. 'Run away, run away,' cried the Pope, 'I can't have the *cardinalone* kept waiting!' The *cardinalone*—the great cardinal! This designation has the more significance coming from the mouth of Pius X., as Rampolla has sometimes been accused of heading a sort of opposition party to the reigning primate."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"NEW" SPIRIT MESSAGES NOT NEW

EVER since Sir Oliver Lodge wrote in *Harper's Magazine* (August) what was taken as advance notice of records of spirit communication to be published by the Society of Psychical Research, expectation has been alert. A certain London paper evidently grew weary of waiting and determined to "beat the pistol." Hence in its account of spirit messages from Myers, Hodgson, and Gurney, founders of the society who have died in recent years, American newspaper correspondents in London saw the realization of Sir Oliver Lodge's intimated promises and rushed to the cable offices with dispatches that were given currency in the American press. *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York, September 26) points out that the report of the society containing the article upon which all the "new" information was based was in reality published last June, and the "messages" were "discussed to the extent of 225 pages by Miss Alice Johnson" with conclusions that, unhappily for all these newspapers, seem to imply negative results. The medium who was the source of the messages is known under the fictitious name of "Mrs. Holland," and her operations are thus described by *The Christian Work and Evangelist*:

"The messages were 'automatic writings,' that is, words written without the writer consciously knowing what she wrote, as if another person were guiding her pencil. Myers describes automatic writings as 'messages written without intention,' ascribing them to 'the action of submerged or subliminal elements in the man's being.' In 1903 'Mrs. Holland'—the name is a pseudonym—read F. W. Myers's great book, 'Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death,' a full discussion of strange psychic phenomena of all sorts, including evidence of communication from departed spirits. She described herself then as a 'healthy, cheerful woman, thirty-five years of age,' who had been ill only twice in the last twenty years. For ten years before reading the book she had done more or less automatic writing. After reading it, most of her writing was 'dictated' by Mr. Myers and Mr. Gurney, who is often spoken of in 'Human Personality.' It became Mrs. Holland's custom to sit down at about eleven o'clock in the morning and write automatically. Among the things written were the messages given in the dispatches. Some of the descriptions of people and places which she wrote automatically may, with some pushing and pulling of the meaning, be made to apply to actual scenes and persons unknown to her. In other cases she gives names, as, for instance, John Collins, of Nantwick, 'an old man when he died in 1873,' which Miss Johnson pronounces to be fictitious. To the ordinary mind, the fact that one such description could be proved to be fictitious would invalidate them all. Miss Johnson seems to believe that Mrs. Holland's communications were the product of her subliminal self. There is no denying that many curious psychic phenomena take place. Part of them we ascribe to telepathy, part to the subconscious self, and part, if we are like Sir Oliver Lodge, to spirits of the departed. Most of us find it more profitable to ignore such phenomena unless, as in the

case of the Emmanuel Movement, they can be made profitable for the soul and body."

On the date corresponding with dispatches published in the New-York papers the London *Daily Mail* (September 15) published an article recalling the "extraordinary interest" and "no little skepticism" aroused by Sir Oliver Lodge's express belief in messages "received from dead members of the Psychical Research Society by living beings." It goes on to assert that "fuller particulars of these 'messages from the dead' are now accessible to the public in *The Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*." Following is a message which *The Daily Mail* quotes from *The Journal* of the society, purporting to have come from Mr. Gurney:

"The nearest simile I can find, to express the difficulties of sending a message, is that I appear to be standing behind a sheet of frosted glass—which blurs sight and deadens sounds—dictating feebly—to a reluctant and somewhat obtuse secretary. A feeling of terrible impotence burdens me—I am so powerless to tell what means so much. I can not get into communication with those who would understand and believe me— You need much training before you can ever begin to help me as I need to be helped, and I do not know how that training is to be arranged for——"

"It is like," the communication continues, "entrusting a message on which infinite importance depends to a sleeping person." The human or living personality is declared to be on a lower plane of spiritual development which does not receive clear impressions from the higher plane of those who have quitted the "prison of the flesh." The messages claim to give some account of existence after death. The account in *The Mail* continues in these words:

"Following upon death immediately was an 'obscuration of consciousness'—'I was entranced, as it were'—which led to many failures in attempts to communicate with the living. The first message ascribed to Mr. Myers was in verse, tho certainly not of the distinction which marks his published poems:

'Friend while on earth with knowledge slight
I had the living power to write;
Death tutored now in things of might
I yearn to you and can not write.'

"He is afterward said to have told how at death he passed into complete unconsciousness:

"The period of oblivion was unusually long with me. There was no link between my utter unconsciousness of things of earth (the last thing I felt was the touch that closed my eyes) and the passage to the plane I now occupy— The transit was absolutely unknown to me—and I am not conscious of a return journey, as it were, when I communicate in this way. At least I am conscious of strain and effort, but I can not note the stages of the way.'

"Several of the messages were prefaced by signs which at first appeared absolutely meaningless, and which had to be taken in conjunction before any interpretation could be found. Thus, three messages began '17/,' '1/,' '01,' which was finally read as '17, 1, /01,' January 17, 1901, the date of Mr. Myers's death."

At the close of its article *The Daily Mail* observes:

"Miss Alice Johnson, by whom the account of the communications has been prepared for the Psychical Research Society, is inclined to regard with skepticism the theory that they come from the dead."

The Christian Work and Evangelist observes that "people interested in psychical research, and indeed the whole public, would appear to have something of a grievance against the London correspondent of the American papers," and adds this caustic comment upon the subject of spirit messages:

"We advise the mediums not to indulge in verse again. To do so is liable to make the whole thing a universal laughing-stock. To believe that Oliver Lodge should be convinced by such evidence as this is too much. We were, therefore, not surprised to read a communication from Hereward Carrington, declaring that 'these particular messages had no effect whatever upon Dr. Lodge's mind, nor did they in any way help to convert him.' Mr. Carrington says that the messages which convinced Lodge came through Mrs. Piper, and not Mrs. Holland, and that they supplied 'evidence of a very different order.'"

MANSFIELD'S FIRST SUCCESS

UNTIL Richard Mansfield appeared as the *Baron Chevrial* in the "Parisian Romance" at the old Union Square Theatre he was only a moderately successful "lead" in comic opera. It was one of the fortunate chances that happened to come his way after a good many years of extreme poverty and depression suffered while trying to make a position for himself on the London stage. In January, 1883, Mansfield joined the company at the Union Square, then under the management of A. M. Palmer. He was cast for a small part in the approaching performance, but looked



Courtesy of "Scribner's Magazine."

MANSFIELD AS "BARON CHEVRIAL."

From an oil painting by Edgar Cameron.

With this character Mansfield sprang into fame in a single night.

with eager eyes upon the part of the *Baron*, which had been assigned to J. H. Stoddart. That actor, after a week's rehearsals, became convinced of his unfitness and surrendered the rôle. It was then turned over to Mansfield. In the life of the late American actor now running in *Scribner's Magazine* we learn (in the October number) how Mr. Mansfield "applied every resource of his ability to the composition of his performance of the decrepit old rake." "He sought specialists on the infirmities of *roués*, he studied specimens in clubs, on the avenue, and in hospitals; and in the privacy of his own room he practised make-ups for the part every spare moment."

Mansfield had no doubt of his prospective success, according to Mr. Paul Wilstach, the author of the articles. He was a new-comer to the company, most of whom were accomplished actors and old favorites with the public, so that on the evening of the first performance his first entrance "was effected in an unconcerned silence on the part of the audience." His scene was short, but the audience noted the points he made, and acknowledged them; the second act proved that he was interesting the audience and made him talked about between the acts. Mr. Palmer went to his dressing-room and said, "Young man, do you know you are

making a hit?" "That's what I'm paid for," replied Mansfield. He had to wait for the fourth act to prove his success, since the third had but little for him to do. Mr. Wilstach writes:

"The fourth act revealed a magnificent banquet-hall with a huge table laden with crystal, silver, snowy linens, flowers, and lights. At the top of a short stairway at the back was a gallery and an arched window through which one looked up the green aisle of the Champ-Élysée to the Arc de Triomphe, dimly visible in the moonlight. The *Baron* entered for one last glance over the preparations for his *petit souper* for *Rosa* and her sisters of the ballet at the Opéra.

"The effectiveness of his entrance was helped by his appearance behind a colonnade, and there he stood only half revealed, swaying unsteadily while his palsied hand adjusted his monocle to survey the scene. There was a flutter of applause from the audience but, most appreciatively, it quickly hushed it. He dragged himself forward. The cosmetic did not hide the growing pallor of the parchment drawn over the old reprobate's skull. He crept around the table and, with a marvelous piece of 'business' by which he held his wobbly legs while he slowly swung a chair under him, collapsed. The picture was terrible, but fascinating. People who would could not turn their heads. His valet was quick with water and held the glass in place on the salver while he directed it to the groping arm. The crystal clinked on *Chevrial's* teeth as he sucked the water.

"Presently he found his legs again and tottered up to the staircase. The picture of the black, shriveled little man dragging his lifeless legs up to the gallery step by step was never forgotten by any one who saw it. At the top he turned and said in thrillingly ominous tones: 'I do not wish to be disturbed in the morning. I shall need a long sleep'—and dragged himself out of sight. He had been on the stage five minutes and had said scarcely fifty words. The picture and the effect were unmistakable. The audience capitulated. There was a roar of applause which lasted several minutes.

"The whispered discussion of this scene was such that scarcely any attention was paid to the stage until the *Baron* returned. Almost immediately afterward the ballet-girls pirouetted into the hall in a flutter of gauze, and the places at the table were filled. No one listened to the lines, all eyes in the house were focused on the withered, shrunken, flaccid little old *Baron* who sat at *Rosa's* right, ignored by every one about him as they gorged on his food and drank his wines.

"Soon he drew himself up on his feet and raising his glass said, 'Here's to the god from whom our pleasures come. Here's to Plutus and a million!'

"The gay throng about the table echoed the toast: 'To Plutus and a million!' and *Chevrial* continued:

"While I am up I will give a second toast. Here's to *Rosa*! The most splendid incarnation that I know!"

"Placing the glass to her lips for a first sip the lecherous old pagan's own lips sought the spot, sipped, and he sank back into his chair.

"What else went on till he rose again no one knew or minded. No eye in the house could wander from the haggard, evil, smiling, but sinister old face. Presently he was up once more and with his raised goblet brimming with champagne, he offered a third toast:

"Here's to material nature, the prolific mother of all we know, see, or hear. Here's to the matter that sparkles in our glasses, and runs through our veins as a river of youth; here's to the matter that our eyes caress as they dwell on the bloom of those young cheeks. Here's to the matter that—here's to—here's—the matter—the matter that—here's—"

"The attack had seized him. Terrible and unforgettable was the picture of the dissolution. The lips twitched, the eyes rolled white, the raised hand trembled, the wine sputtered like the broken syllables which the shattered memory would not send and the swollen tongue suddenly could not utter. For one moment of writhing agony he held the trembling glass aloft, then his arm dropt with a swiftness that shattered the crystal. Instinctively he groped up to the stairs for air and light. He reeled as if every step would be his last. *Rosa* helped him up to the window, but recoiled from him with a shriek. Again his hand flew up, but

there was neither glass, wine, nor words. He rolled helplessly and fell to the floor dead. The curtain fell."

It was, comments Mr. Wilstach, "probably the most realistic detailed figure of refined moral and physical depravity, searched to its inevitable end, the stage had ever seen."

A UNIVERSITY TRUST

THE monopolistic spirit, it seems, is not confined to the commercial world, but, according to Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, it invades the college world also. The Chancellor complained the other night that "unconsciously the rich and strong neighbors of New York University have treated her as if she ought to be hanged or sent to the stake." The New York *Tribune* reports him as admitting in private conversation that he had in mind Columbia, Yale, and Princeton. Their attitude, he says, is a virtual expression of what was uttered more than twenty years ago, namely, "that there was not room for two universities in the metropolis." As a consequence of this attitude New York University, he declares, has been "neglected in comparison with its neighbors by those who give, or ought to give, to higher education." The University is, therefore, he avers, obliged to depend on the sacrifice of its professors and the collection of small subscriptions for its current support. His main charge of a "university trust" was uttered at the opening of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, connected with New York University, on the evening of September 24. As reported by *The Tribune* his further words on the subject of the university trust were these:

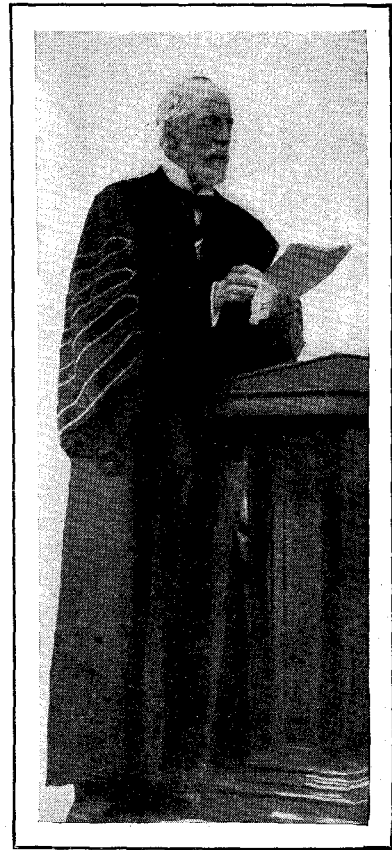
"I offer this evening for the first time my solution. The anomaly arises from the adoption and promulgation, possibly an unconscious adoption and promulgation, by our older and richer neighbors in the university business of the metropolistic heresy that no room exists in the metropolis for a second university. This was announced more than twenty years ago as if it had been an axiom, by the president of a neighbor-university.

"I regarded it then as a whimsical utterance of an individual. The experiences of twenty years have convinced me that it is really the creed of our oldest and richest university neighbors. They have been so enveloped by business corporations that they have unwittingly classified themselves with owners of railways or with producers of steel and iron, oil and tobacco, sugar and lead, instead of classifying themselves with charitable and religious bodies, where they really belong.

"The result is the existence in this region of America of a virtual university trust. They forget the essential difference between corporations which deal in things and corporations like universities and churches whose only object is the development of human brains and hearts and wills. They forget that a church trust in the latter commodities was tried by Europe for a thousand years, and was discarded at the Reformation once and forever. On this rejection of a trust in the shaping of souls we have been building for four hundred years.

"Yet unconsciously the rich and strong neighbors of New York University have treated her as if she ought to be hanged or sent to the stake. Every one has heard of the narrowness and intolerance of ecclesiastical magnates, but the very coldest reception I ever saw given by a group of churches to the advent of a new church in their neighborhood was an affectionate embrace compared with the reception that has been given New York University in her enlargement and progress for the last twenty years. This has seldom taken the shape of formal action. They are hardly conscious of how they speak and act and inspire their partisans to speak and to act in support of the platform. 'There is room in the American metropolis for only one university.'

"I have had direct testimony from benefactors of our university that partisans of one or other of our older and richer neighbors have argued with them upon the unwisdom of their helping a younger and poorer competitor. Yet nothing worse could happen to the various churches than to reestablish the church trust of five



CHANCELLOR M'CRACKEN,

Who charges that some of the neighbor universities have tried to starve out the institution on University Heights.



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THE MAIN BUILDINGS OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Its Chancellor alleges that this institution is "obliged to depend on the sacrifice of its professors and the collection of small subscriptions for its current support."

hundred years since. Nothing worse could happen to three universities within a hundred miles of this city than to make such a virtual trust of them as to forbid a fourth university from competing by starving it out. It would simply create a reaction that would lead to extreme measures to establish universities under the direction and the control of the State or the city. I want our neighbor universities, to whom I wish only good, to welcome our efforts and bid us godspeed."

"A COMPOSER WHO IS A WOMAN"

THE forthcoming concert season will present no more interesting figure, it is predicted, than Mme. Cécile Chaminade. She is ranked as the foremost woman composer, while her position as a piano virtuoso is among the recognized leaders. Even in the early days of her career as a composer, her work had so pronounced an individuality and such solid musical character as well as fine workmanship that Ambrose Thomas, the head of the Paris Conservatory, is reported to have said, "This is not a woman who composes, but a composer who is a woman." It is in her capacity as pianist that she will soon enter upon an extended concert tour, and her programs are expected to contain a liberal supply of her own works. Certain of her pieces for piano, such as the "Scarf Dance," "Flatterer," "Air de Ballet," "Serenade," etc., are known to nearly all American pupils who have carried their studies into the fifth and sixth grades, says a writer in *The Musician* (Boston), and many of her songs have won popularity with American teachers and singers. She was born in Paris in 1861, her parents both being musical amateurs. Before she had learned to read, it is said, "she tried to express her childish thoughts on the piano." Her musical education was fostered by the composer Bizet, who was a friend of the family. At eighteen she made her début as a pianist, and not long afterward she came to be known as a composer. In the course of a recent interview with her, published in the *New York American*, we read this account of her personal appearance:

"Her features are not regular. They are not classic. But they inspire sympathy and they have the beauty of intelligence. A mobile and rather generous mouth, a fine forehead and agreeable eyes, above which one sees a mass of curly chestnut locks, framing a round, well-shaped head. That the composer is nervous, to an almost painful degree, is evident from the extreme vivacity of her gesture and the rapidity of her speech. But, despite her nervousness and her volubility, she does not agitate one."

She is reported to have given this revelation of herself:

"Schumann was, from the first, my favorite composer. I know almost all his songs and piano music by heart. They appeal to me peculiarly by their beauty and their mysticism."

"Am I not a mystic myself? Perhaps. I have had strange experiences. But I have not allowed myself to go deeply into spiritism. It frightens me. Years ago, as I was passing through Bonn, I visited the house of Beethoven, which, as you know, is one of the attractions of the town. I remained for a long time, alone, in the room which the master is said to have composed in, and I remember running my fingers over the keys of the piano which his fingers had touched."

"Some time after, on my return to France, I was sitting at my own piano, alone, at nightfall, playing an andante of Beethoven's which I particularly admired. I love the dusk, and my servants have orders not to bring me lights when I am playing unless I ring for them. I was so completely carried away by the music that I had not noticed how dark it had grown."

"Suddenly, on glancing at the nearest window, I saw a flame hovering outside the pane. Thinking it might be the reflection of some light, I got up and looked out. But there was nothing far or near to account for the phenomenon. I tried to play again; and again the same flame appeared, hovering about the window-pane, but this time it was brighter. Thoroughly frightened, I uttered a cry and ran out of the room, upsetting some books on my way. I am positive, quite positive, I saw the flame and did not merely imagine I saw it. Since then I have always thought that the mysterious flame was—"

"Yes. The soul of Beethoven."

As to her methods of composition Mme. Chaminade speaks in the following strain:

"I am most likely to be inspired when I am in the woods or by the sea, quite close to nature. Usually, when an idea comes to me, I meditate over it for a time. Then, sometimes without needing my piano, I begin to write."

"Before it is written, I hear, as most composers hear—and I mean this literally—every note of the music I compose. I hear every instrument in the orchestra for which I am scoring my work, as clearly, or almost as clearly, as if real instruments were performing my music for me. Once, while I was composing, the loudness of an imaginary instrument annoyed me so much that I startled some of my friends who were with me by exclaiming, 'Oh, that oboe! That abominable oboe!'"

"'Why, what's the matter with you?' said one of them."

"'Nothing,' I answered; 'I was only thinking.'"

"So far I have composed chiefly for voice and piano. But I have also written a good deal for organ, violin, and 'cello, and I have several more important works for orchestra in my repertoire, among them one ballet, a concert-stück, and a suite. I have made efforts, too, in the way of opera, tho I have never had any of them performed or published."

"It is strange that so few women should have become famous as composers. The art of music seems peculiarly calculated to attract them. Yet, tho many take to it in a half-serious way, only a rare exception now and again composes anything of importance. I am afraid women

recoil from the hard work of mastering the technical difficulties of music."

"Which are the most popular of my compositions? I think my song called 'L'Anneau d'Argent,' or the 'Silver Ring.' Over two hundred thousand copies of it have been sold and it has been sung everywhere. Another song, 'Si j'étais Jardinier,' is also a great favorite."

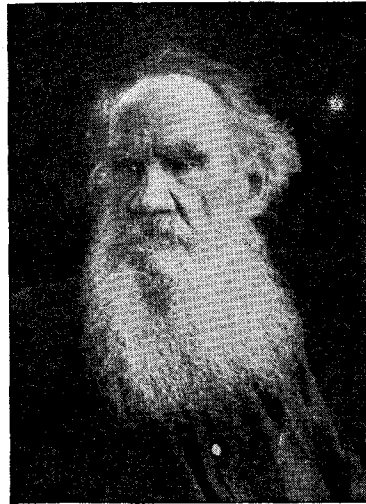
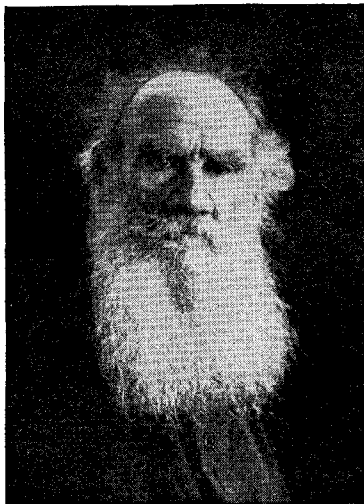
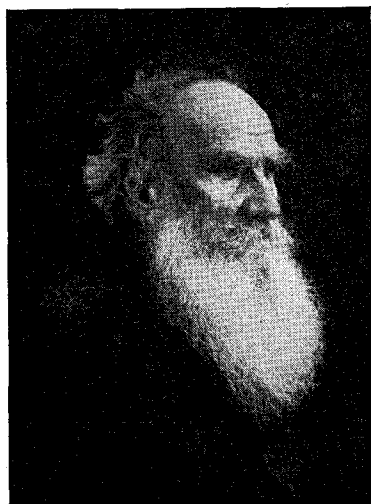
TOLSTOY OR THE TOLSTOYANS—WHICH?

MR. EDMUND GOSSE ranks himself among the admirers of Tolstoy, but seems to have little use for the Tolstoyans. The reason for this is obvious in his comment that "the student is agitated at the outset of his inquiry by the discovery that Tolstoy himself attributes vastly more importance to his utterances on social, political, and religious questions than he does to his novels." In this, Mr. Gosse continues in *The Contemporary Review* (September), "he is supported by a body of disciples which may be, in this country at least, not very numerous, but is extremely dictatorial and dogmatic." By this group of devotees the artist in Tolstoy is looked upon "as the unregenerate chrysalis out of whose nihilism the inspired Prophet has broken forth in evangelical beauty."

But Mr. Gosse refuses to ally himself with the Tolstoyans who repudiate the artist; and on the other hand he declines "all deal-



CÉCILE CHAMINADE.
The famous French composer for the piano, who will herself play in America this season.



THE MAN BELOVED OF THE TOLSTOYANS.

He repudiates his earlier self, and goes about "telling everybody not to read the novels that have made his name."

ing with the philosophical and ethical opinions which he has been pouring forth during the last quarter of a century." He finds it difficult, moreover, to forgive Tolstoy for having "so ungraciously repudiated the pleasures of the artist." We read:

"This bitterness of Tolstoy in the contemplation of mankind long ago troubled the serenity and geniality of Turgenev. It was, no doubt, precisely the exprest sensibility of Turgenev which led Tolstoy to cultivate the sterner moods of reprehension so emphatically. Between the author of 'Anna Karénina' and the author of 'Recits d'un Chasseur' there was always something of the conscious opposition that rose and fell in fluctuations, but never disappeared, between Ibsen and Björnson. Yet even in Tolstoy's earliest productions, even in the tales which appeared soon after 1850, under the influence of the pessimistic poet Nékrassov, the virulence of Tolstoy's prejudices is apparent, altho it would have been a bold prophet who would have predicted that the author of 'Lucerne' would extend his views of the sin of happiness so far as to banish married love, patriotism, the sense of beauty, and religious devotion from his dismal and forbidding republic. Those who applaud the contradictions and assumptions of Tolstoy's later works are to be excused only on the supposition that they have never taken the trouble to realize the misery which a general acceptance of his theories would entail on mankind."

Tolstoy has wilfully denied the free sweep of the artist in himself for, as Mr. Gosse continues, he "has obstinately prevented himself from enjoying, altho, oddly enough, not from contemplating, the pleasure which comes to the artist from the study of the psychological adventures of men and women, seen simply, without anger or prejudice, as through a lens held over an ant-hill." Further:

"It was this rapture for which Balzac lived; but Tolstoy, wonderful as he is, stands on a lower level than Balzac. He distinguishes himself, as we have seen, from the romanticists and idealists by his passion for truth; but his danger, and the rock on which he strikes, is that he can not, in his moral zeal, distinguish between facts as they are and facts as his sentiments demand that they should be. Tolstoy, throughout his writings, oscillates between two attitudes, that of pure observation and that of judicial, civil, and moral responsibility. But it is no part of the novelist's business to legislate or to administer the law. His aim should be to show us how men act, think, and feel, not how they ought to be judged for acting. The very notion of a realistic novelist who is not imperturbable is ridiculous.

"Here we touch upon the radical weakness which, while perhaps helping to make the man Tolstoy an interesting, stimulating, and even thrilling individuality, has sapped the wide tree of his literary reputation, and may in the end prove its ruin. He set out to observe mankind impartially, and yet he has not been able to resist

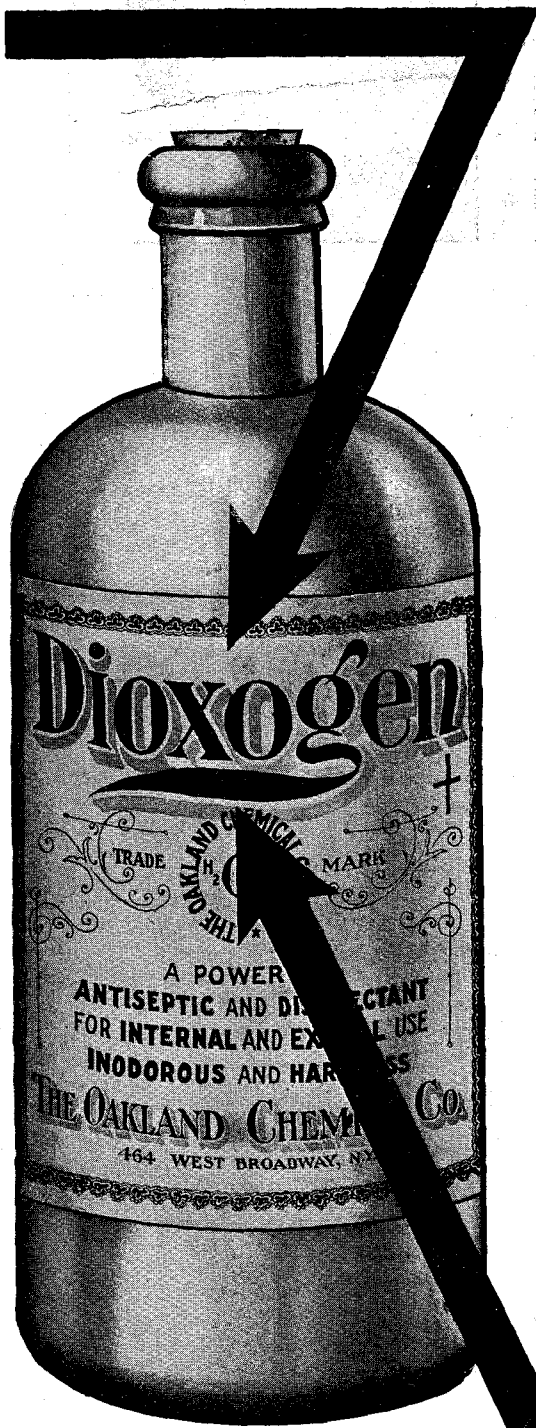
the ethical caprice which has led him into a thousand flagrant contradictions and illogical conclusions. Nor is there anything very new in any of his theories, except the extravagance with which they are formulated. He goes back to 1750 and the 'Discours sur l'inégalité.' His constant attack upon artificiality, refinement, fine words that take the place of brave deeds, the ascendancy of women, and his no less persistent offer, in exchange for all these, of the charm of an eventless rustic life, in the absence of all elaborate enjoyment, what is it but the old, old contention of Rousseau, to which no iota of argument has been added?"

But right in this connection we find Mr. Chesterton seeing "something magnificent" in Tolstoy's going about "and telling everybody not to read the novels that have made his name." We look of course for Mr. Chesterton to see the matter paradoxically, and so (in *The Illustrated London News*, September 19) he does. Thus:

"It requires a great man, in the first instance, to write a masterpiece. But it requires a very great man to repent of a masterpiece as tho it were a sin. Most of those who have discuss Tolstoy on the occasion of this anniversary have complained of this condemnation; they have lamented the fact that a great novelist should seek to expunge his own great novels in accordance with some pedantic doctrine of his old age. But, upon the whole, I think Tolstoy is, in this matter, not only great, but right. We all owe him much, considered as a great artist; but we all owe him even more as the great opponent of art—of art in the sense of art for art's sake. Tolstoy is never more admirable than when he is declaring that art ought not to be the mysterious amusement of a clique, but the obvious self-expression of men; art is a language, and not a secret language. It is a part of his greatness, therefore, to feel that what he has to say is more important than how well he once succeeded in saying it; and I for one quite agree with him that his novels (which are all right) are far less important than his philosophy, which is all wrong. He has this really great quality, that his faith is greater than himself; he shall decrease, but it shall increase. He represents a whole school of thought and a whole tone of feeling in Europe; something that was prophesied by the Quakers and fumbled about by Shelley. He has really achieved something which he is quite magnanimous enough to like; Tolstoyanism is more important than Tolstoy."

"The emotion to which Tolstoy has again and again given a really fine expression is an emotion of pity for the plain affairs of men. He pities the masses of men for the things that they really endure—the tedium and the trivial cruelty. But it is just here, unfortunately, that his great mistake comes in; the mistake which renders practically useless the philosophy of Tolstoy and the whole of his humanitarian school. Tolstoy is not content with pitying humanity for its pains; such as poverty and prisons. He also pities humanity for its pleasures, such as music and patriotism."

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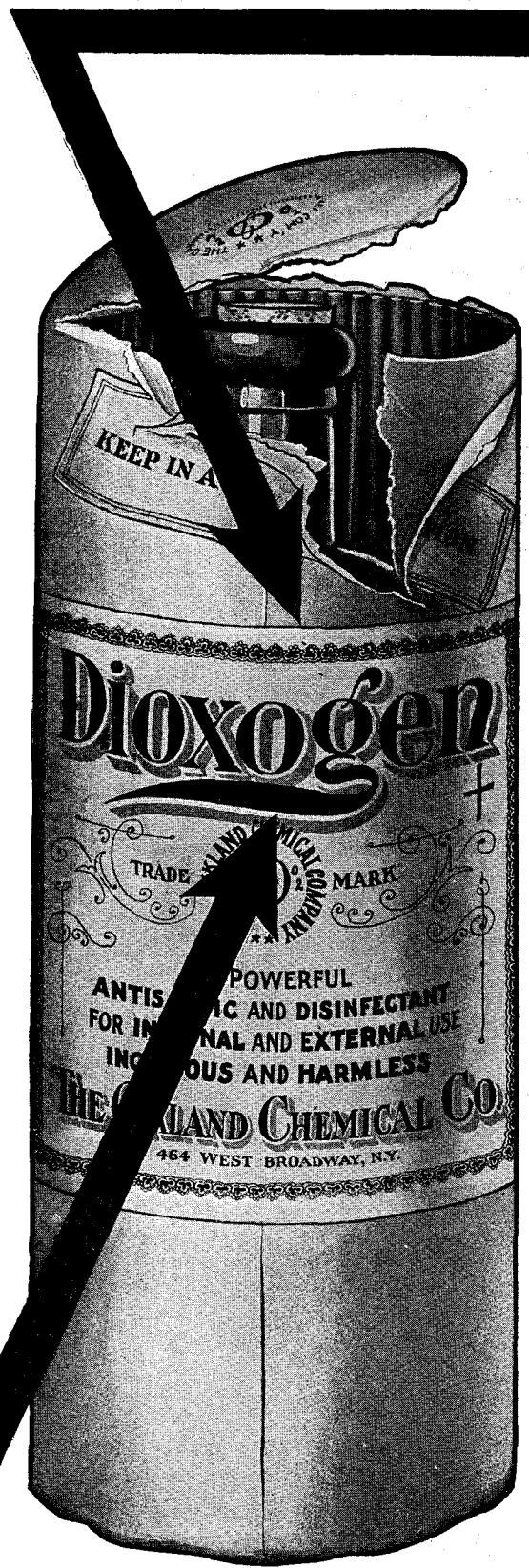
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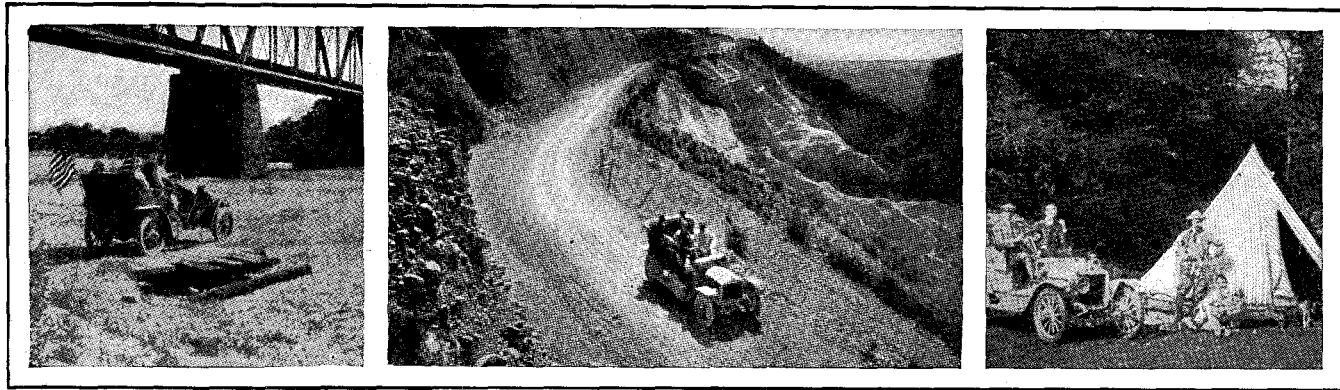
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THE LONG ISLAND RACE OF OCTOBER 10

THE \$5,000 sweepstakes race over the new Long Island Motor Parkway on October 10 promises to be highly successful in so far as entries are concerned. These, in the last week of September, already numbered more than twenty, and additions were "coming in daily." The grandstand, which was then nearly finished, seems likely now to prove inadequate for the accommodation of the crowd which will seek places in it. It will seat 5,000 persons, but an estimate is that twice that number of seats could be filled. Spectators in great numbers will therefore have to find standing places in the parking places along the new cement course; but these spaces are not numerous near the grandstand.

As described by a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, the stand is divided into nine sections and each contains thirty-four boxes. Seats rise behind them in tiers, all covered so that the weather can not interfere with the comfort of spectators. In case of rain on the day of the races, "that part of the course that lies on the parkway will be safe, as the cement will not be affected, and there will be no danger of skidding, no matter how hard the storm may be." But on the eleven miles of road outside of the parkway "it will be necessary for cars to slow up, but when passing the grandstand they can go at the highest speed." This writer says that Lewis Strang, who has piloted cars to several victories and who hopes to drive in the sweepstakes, has made a suggestion which may be adopted by the Commission having the Long-Island race in charge. He says:

"There will be so much passing on the broad cement course that it will be impossible for drivers or their mechanics to keep an eye behind for approaching cars. At the same time, it will be important for drivers to know when they are about to be passed. In order that they may have a fair warning the flagmen, who will be stationed at short intervals all around the circuit, have, in addition to their flags for signalling 'road clear' and 'danger,' black flags by which they can indicate to an approaching car that another car is close behind and trying to pass. This will allow the driver of the car ahead to keep to the right, as the rules require and permit the other contestant to get by if his car is fast enough."

SHIPPING PRIVATE CARS TO EUROPE AND BACK

So many Americans have toured Europe this summer in motor-cars that *The Auto-car* has been moved to "get a few particulars of the way in which they transferred themselves and their cars across the Atlantic." Application for information was made to a firm of shipping and forwarding agents in Liverpool who had "handled no less than fifty cars for American tourists during the present season." By them typical cases were described as follows:

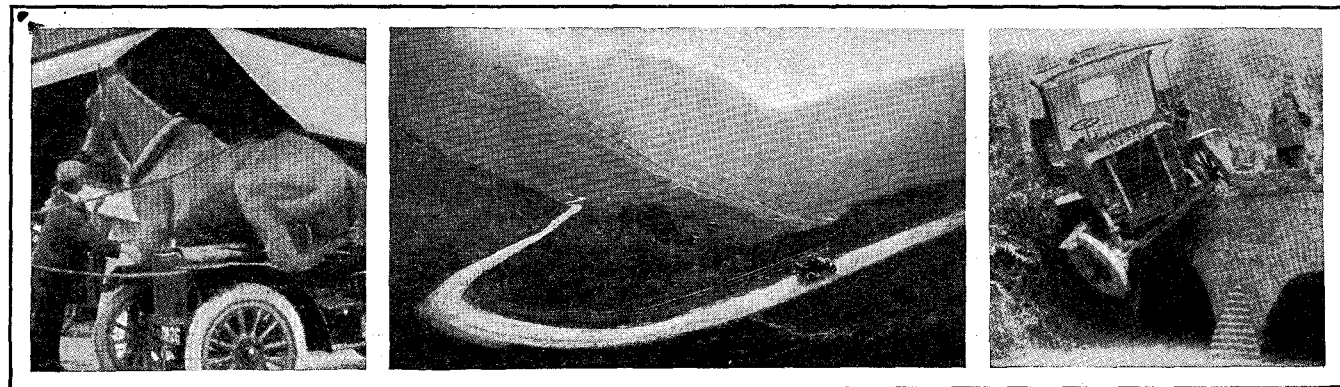
"About ten days before the intending tourist (who hailed from Chicago) anticipated leaving New York, he ran his car into this firm's packing warehouse in Chicago. It was there cased and brought to New York, where it was shipped to Naples by the same steamer by which he was sailing. At Naples the car was uncased by the firm's agent and delivered to the owner's chauffeur, the case being knocked down and shipped to the firm in Liverpool. The owner toured through Italy, Germany,

Switzerland, Spain, France, and England, finally arriving at Liverpool just in time to join a steamer on his return passage to Chicago. A representative of the shipping firm met him and took over his car and chauffeur; recased the car in the original case in which it was shipped to Naples, and reshipped it to Chicago. It will, therefore, be seen that the tourist had no trouble whatsoever in the matter of his car; he simply released it a few days before leaving Chicago, took it up on his arrival at Naples, used it until the actual time of his sailing on his return passage from Liverpool, and took it over again a few days after his arrival in Chicago.

"Another instance of a Chicago millionaire may be cited. This gentleman notified his chauffeur that he was leaving for a tour in Europe. The chauffeur ran the car to the firm's packing-house in Chicago, where it was cased up and shipped to Liverpool by the *Celtic*, by which steamer the chauffeur also sailed. The *Celtic* arrived at Liverpool at 5 p.m. on a Friday; the car was landed on Saturday morning, being uncased and in garage at 11.30 the same morning, and the chauffeur started for London. The owner arrived at Liverpool by the *Lusitania*, and went direct to London on the boat train. On his arrival at London about 4 p.m. he found his car waiting at Euston to drive him to his hotel.

"A third instance of the kind was that of a Chicago gentleman who called at the firm's Chicago office at noon on Monday, May 25th, and advised them that he was leaving New York by the *Mauretania* on June 3d. He was anxious to have his car arrive at Liverpool before him, if it could not be shipped by the *Mauretania* (which was impossible owing to her small hatchways). The firm's Chicago office immediately 'phoned to New York and booked space for the shipment of the car on the *Carmania*, leaving New York on May 30th.

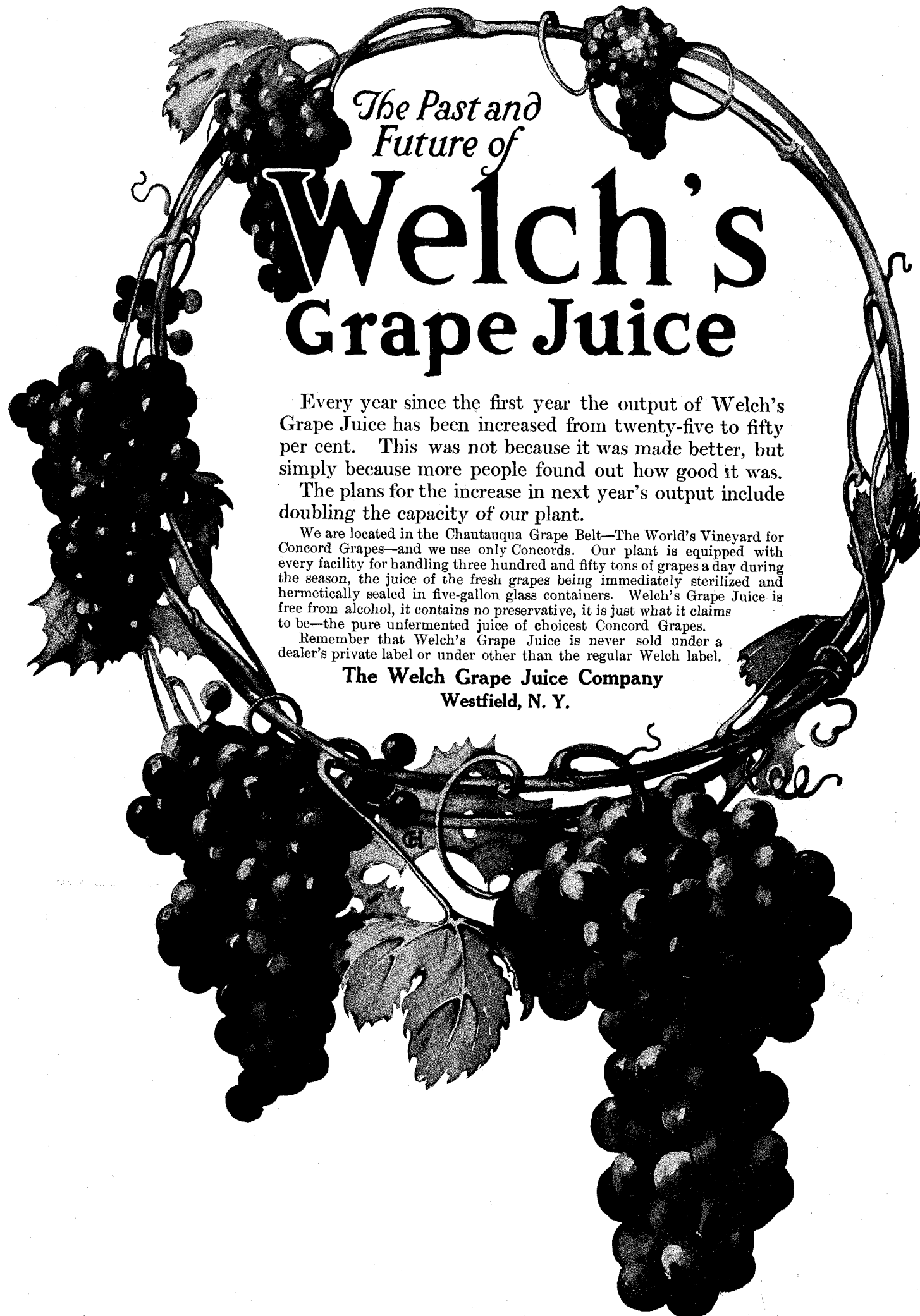
(Continued on page 514.)



RESULT OF A COLLISION BETWEEN A HORSE AND A MOTOR-CAR IN ENGLAND.

THE ROAD THROUGH GLENCROE, SCOTLAND.

A NARROW ESCAPE AT WORTHING, ENGLAND.



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No. C 501. New Semi-Fitted Black Broadcloth Coat trimmed with satin over the shoulders and to the hip line at back, and down the sides. Fancy garniture at neck. Deep Directoire plaits at the sides, front and back. Black satin lining; interlining to hips. Length about 50 inches. Sizes 32 to 44 bust. Price \$15.98. Expressage prepaid.

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229 West 24th St., New York City
Largest Ladies' Outfitting Establishment in the World
Mail Orders Only. No Agents or Branches.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 512.)

Without returning to his home, the owner had his car run straight into the packing-house, the packers worked all night on it, and it left Chicago cased on Tuesday morning, May 26th, arriving in New York just in time to be lifted on to the *Carmania* and shipped to Liverpool. The *Carmania* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, June 7th. The car was uncased on Monday morning, and driven into garage. On the arrival of the owner the following morning the car was at the landing-stage awaiting him in order to drive him direct to his hotel. Subsequently the owner left for London, thence went to Germany, and toured the Continent. The return of his car was carried out in exactly the same way as that of the others to which we have referred.

THE GRAND PRIX AT SAVANNAH

At Savannah on Thanksgiving Day, which comes this year on Nov. 26, will be run the Grand Prix motor-car race. It already promises to attract a large number of persons. Stress is laid on the interest of the course itself apart from the race. Some of the points deserving of special notice are set forth in a recent paper issued by the automobile club of Savannah, which calls the course "the most picturesque and interesting roadway in the United States." The statement says further:

"Shaded, macadamized driveways now wind through fertile, level country where, in the long ago, the old Indian chieftain, Tomochichi, and his braves roamed the primeval forest at will. The scenes viewed along the course are so constantly varied and changing that no one portion of it reminds one of any other portion, and each successive mile brings out something unmistakably interesting. Bethesda, the home of the Union Society and a refuge for orphan boys, is situated close to the course. The foundation of this institution was laid on March 25th, 1740, by George Whitefield. As an attest to the soundness of the moral teachings of Bethesda, several of Savannah's leading business men can lay claim to having been brought up within the walls of this ancient, honored, beneficent, uplifting association.

"Further on the course lies Montgomery and Beaulieu, summer resorts for hundreds of Savannahians. Thunderbolt, also known as 'the town of Warsaw,' is another attractive point along the route. A legend of this place has it that the name was derived from a bolt of lightning striking a tree, running down to the roots, and, tearing these out, causing a gushing, cooling stream of mineral water to flow therefrom. That this may be only mythical is admitted, but it is true that here may be found one of the finest springs of water in existence."

IN RESTRAINT OF THOUGHTLESS DRIVING

Prince Francis of Teck, of the British royal family, has address to *The Car* (London) a letter on the subject of dust-raising and inconsiderate driving in general, which ought to have good influence alike on owners and chauffeurs. The points made are not without application to conditions in this country as well as to those in England. Prince Francis, who is chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, says experience points to "the necessity of attack-

IF YOUR DINNER DISTRESSES

half a teaspoon of *Horsford's Acid Phosphate* in half a glass of water brings quick relief—makes digestion natural and easy.

ing the problem from the point of view of road construction more than from the point of view of motor-car construction" Until the problem can be taken in hand and solved from that point of view, he "would enjoin all motor drivers and motor-car owners to consider the conditions of our roads as we find them, and to drive accordingly." He then adds:

"Few people, and least of all those whose cars are of the limousine or laudaulette type, or whose cars are furnished with a glass screen in front of the driver, can estimate—unless the vehicle be fitted with a reliable speedometer—the speed at which they travel.

"I would, as a first effort to diminish the outcry against motors on account of dust, earnestly request all owners to provide their cars with a speedometer, of which there are a number of reliable patterns, as I am confident that this would have the immediate effect of greatly reducing the speed at which some vehicles now—unconsciously, I am convinced—approach corners and travel through villages and towns.

"The nuisance caused by dust would be much reduced if drivers and occupants of cars would ascertain if their cars are raising dust or not. This can be easily done by looking back occasionally, or by the use of mirrors on the car."

Prince Francis takes up other matters "in regard to which the greatest consideration should be given by drivers," naming them as follows:

(a) Overtaking or passing other vehicles, cyclists, or pedestrians at such an immoderate speed as to cause nervousness, unnecessary inconvenience, or vexation by dust or mud.

(b) Passing tramcars or other public-service vehicles when passengers are entering or alighting.

(c) Overtaking and passing of another motor vehicle when the latter is proceeding cautiously downhill, or is approaching a corner, or proceeding through traffic.

(d) The nonobservance of the rule of the road when turning a corner or a bend to the right; for instance, it is unnecessary and dangerous to take right-hand corners as tho they were left-hand corners, thereby courting disaster or causing grave inconvenience to others.

He declares his intention "to lay propositions before the committee of the Club, when it reassembles in the course of the present month, to the effect that the Club shall devote its almost exclusive attention during the autumn and winter months to the careful study of the dust question, and the causes of and remedies for the complaints made against motors and motorists generally." He hopes, during the year 1909, to make this work "the primary work of the Club on account of its paramount importance." Technical work "should occupy a secondary position until the dust question has been in some degree settled, and until some effective means has been found for checking inconsiderate driving."

THE TARRING OF ROADS

The French appear to have met with a good deal of success in their work of tarring roads. A writer in the *Autocar* says this is the case, "despite complaints that have been made from time to time that the tar breaks up in patches and leaves pools of

(Continued on page 516.)

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LADIES' INDOOR SWIMMING POOL.



THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF REST, RECUPERATION AND HEALTH

THE Battle Creek Sanitarium is not merely a place where people regain more or less health. It is far more than that. It is a great "University of Health" in which the fundamental principles of health are practiced; a place where the results of erroneous eating, drinking and living are shown clearly, and where the theories, principles and practices of right living are demonstrated by precept and example.

Its lectures, addresses, exhibitions, exercises and School of Health (all optional) furnish sound training in health building. The Battle Creek Sanitarium comprises 200 or more kinds of baths, including Nauheim and Electric light, besides electricity, Finsen ray, massage, mechanical vibration, manual Swedish movements, indoor swimming pools, great gymnasium with class and individual instructors, trained nurses, expert bath attendants, both men and women, etc., etc.

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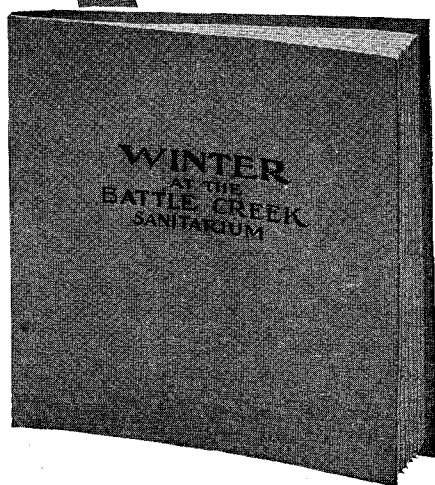
The Rates are very Moderate

Board and room, including baths, services of bath attendants and necessary medical attention, **COST LESS** at The Battle Creek Sanitarium, than board and room alone at many first-class Winter-resort hotels.

The beautiful illustrated Portfolio containing 60 pictures of The Sanitarium, interior and exterior, showing something of its social side and pleasures, as well as its serious work, its elegant appointments and costly equipments, will be mailed free to readers of *LITERARY DIGEST* who are seeking a sanitarium where rest and health-building are paramount to every other consideration. Address **BOX 91**.

THE SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

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important races are won
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stock.

The American factory
has been established 14
months. It is the largest
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and wipe white as new
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Waterproofed Linen
Collars and Cuffs
Irreproachable in fit and
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waterproofed. Will save
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MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(Continued from page 514)

water in rainy weather." Apparently, says
the writer, these troubles are being over-
come "as experience is gained in the ap-
plication of tar." He goes on to say:

"Many hundreds of miles of road are
tarred by companies which have been
formed to carry out this work. This is
only done in cases where the road is newly
made. When the metals have had time
to settle and bind, the dust is carefully
swept off the road and the tar is applied
by a machine like a watering-cart with
perforated pipes and a broom. Gravel is
scattered over the road while the tar is
still soft. As the French roads are heavily
cambered the surface is well drained in
wet weather, and the only failures seem
to be in tarring the public promenades,
where the tar-dust kills the trees and spoils
the gardens, but this is due to the fact that
considerable quantities of fine sand are
used for binding the metal so as to get a
perfectly smooth surface.

"Altho tarring is more or less success-
ful as a means of preventing dust, it
is still only regarded as a palliative, and
a real solution can only be found by em-
ploying new systems of road construction.
Besides the laying of dust there is the
wear of the road, and this is more im-
portant for the road surveyor than the
dust is for the road user. Some hold that
we must abandon the belief that the motor-
car is less destructive to the road than the
horse-drawn vehicle. One motor-car with
smooth tires will, of course, do less damage
than a wagon drawn by horses, but the
road surveyor suffers from the nightmare
of a dozen cars for one horse-drawn ve-
hicle, all of them with non-skid tires, tak-
ing bends and corners at high speeds,
and cutting up the surface as the heavy
vehicles tend to skid outward and are only
held by the steel-studded tires which grip
onto the road. The roads have become
so bad in the neighborhood of Paris as the
result of the increased traffic that all sorts
of experiments are being made with sys-
tems of road construction, and much
valuable data will no doubt be forthcoming
at the International Road Congress, to be
held in Paris next month, but government
has not been able to wait for the results of
these deliberations before putting some of
the main roads in order, and contracts have
already been given out for the reconstruc-
tion of seven of the fourteen national roads
leading out of Paris. Most of these roads
are at present made with big granite setts
placed on a layer of sand. They are very
durable, but the stones in time wear round,
thus leaving big spaces between them,
which are terrible for the tires and springs
of motor-cars. The roads are now being
made with a foundation of beton, on which
are placed small granite setts which wear
flat, and it is hoped that this will satis-
factorily meet the new conditions of traffic
until such time as a better system of road
construction is introduced."

At an exposition in Toulouse during the
past season were shown samples of a hard
brown substance, which it appeared was
ordinary macadam broken up to show the
effect of its treatment by tar under a new
process. Of this treatment the writer in
the *Autocar* says:

"The tar is not brushed over when hot,
as is usually the case, but it is first of all
spread over the road and then fired, the
process of burning apparently causing the
fluid tar, which is almost in a volatile state,
to penetrate into the surface. In the
samples shown it had gone to a depth of
more than four inches. The macadam had,

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to all intents and purposes, been welded together right down to the foundation, and in view of its thickness, it seemed capable of withstanding the heaviest traffic. We can not say whether there are any drawbacks which have prevented the adoption of this system, but the inventor, who is an architect at Auch, was able to show testimonials concerning the success of his process, which is not patented, but is offered freely to road surveyors who care to try it."

OVER THE MONT CENIS

A writer in *The Car* (London) describes in enthusiastic terms the exhilaration of a trip by car from Turin over the Alps by the Mont-Cenis pass. "Not in the whole of Europe," says he, "is there a *parcours* so magnificently attractive from the automobilist's point of view. You may reach higher ground on several other passes; you may find scenery that is more picturesque; and if you merely want to boast of the stiff gradients you have climbed or the corners you have tackled you can find these also in plenty elsewhere. Nevertheless these factors are all combined on the Mont-Cenis route. The height to be attained is nearly 7,000 ft., which is hardly to be despised considering that one starts from the plains; there are zigzags that will test your steering skill without it being overtaxed, and the scenery, tho not unrivalled, is undeniably grand." Apart from the scenery, there is great delight in the highway itself—a superb piece of road-building:

"Its breadth is amazing; its surface is practically perfect; its grading is engineered with superlative skill, and long before you have reached the summit from either side you have placed the constructive genius of Napoleon the Great on a higher pinnacle than ever. The road cost 13,500,000 francs, and remains a monument for all time of what can be accomplished where road-making is regarded from the national instead of the parochial point of

NO GUSHER

But Tells Facts About Postum.

"We have used Postum for the past eight years," writes a Wis. lady, "and drink it three times a day. We never tire of it."

"For several years I could scarcely eat anything on account of dyspepsia, bloating after meals, palpitation, sick headache—in fact was in such misery and distress I tried living on hot water and toast for nearly a year."

"I had quit coffee, the cause of my trouble, and was using hot water, but this was not nourishing."

"Hearing of Postum I began drinking it and my ailments disappeared, and now I can eat anything I want without trouble."

"My parents and husband had about the same experience. Mother would often suffer after eating, while yet drinking coffee. My husband was a great coffee drinker and suffered from indigestion and headache."

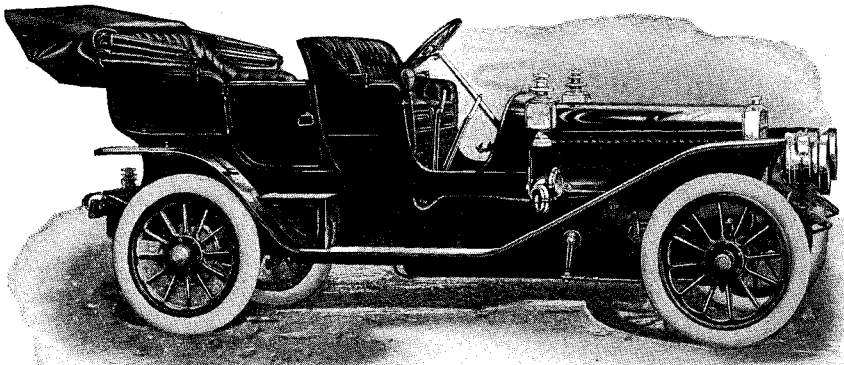
"After he stopped coffee and began Postum both ailments left him. He will not drink anything else now and we have it three times a day. I could write more but am no gusher—only state plain facts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Are you weary of being passed on the road?
Do the other fellows shoot by as your motor labors up hill?
Does your car advertise you with its noise?
Do you have to shift gears in and out of traffic? And on grades?
Are you a profitable patron of repair shops?
Have you grown tired of cranking every morning—and sometimes on the street before gaping crowds?
Then cheer up—your relief is here.
No more humiliation for you, Mr. Owner, when you drive a



WINTON SIX

Has six cylinders, because fewer cylinders are mechanically insufficient.

Runs as sweetly and as quietly as a 17-jewel chronometer.

Makes play of hill climbing.

Has all the power any normal man ever needs, with plenty of power in reserve for use just when you want it.

Gives any speed from minimum to maximum on high gear, in evidence of its supreme flexibility.

Carries its starting crank in the tool box, because it has a mechanical infallible self-starter—a starter that starts. Push a button and away she goes.

And keeps out of repair shops. Ten Winton Sixes in the hands of 10 individual owners ran 65,687.4 miles (more than twice around the world) on \$1 upkeep for each 4343 miles. Sounds impossible, doesn't it? But get our book of sworn records—note the men who made these affidavits—men of high standing in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago—read the month-to-month statements, and then try the Winton Six.

That will make you want one of these marvelous cars—cars that satisfy the most exacting owners—cars that Go the Route Like Coasting Down Hill.

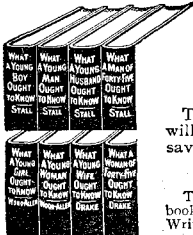
And the price—that's convincing, too. Five passenger, 48.6 horse-power Winton Six at \$3000. No better car anywhere at any price. We have a bigger and more powerful Winton Six—a seven passenger, 60 horse-power car, with four-speed transmission, at \$4500. Greatest motor car value you ever saw.

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The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

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The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given commended by medical authorities everywhere.

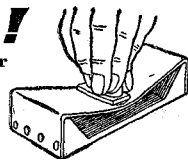
Four books to boys and men. Four books to girls and women.

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A Perfect Sharpener
For Double-edge
Safety Razor Blades



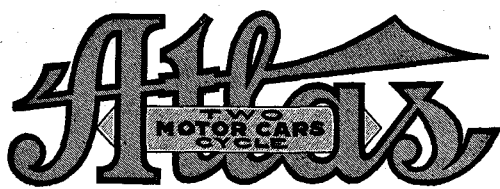
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A few seconds' use of the **Sharpquick** holder and strop maintains the new-blade effect and prolongs the life of the blade at least three times. Simplicity itself.

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A non-adjustable, silent and fool-proof engine, its wonderful flexibility practically eliminating the changing of speed gears on crowded city streets.

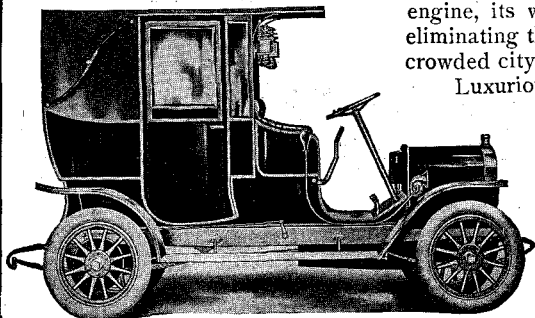
Luxuriously appointed, and embodying every requirement of comfort, convenience and safety.

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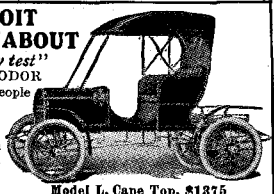
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LIGHT, NO NOISE, NO ODOR

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Write us for illustration and full description of our new magneto. If you are a victim of firing troubles have the Remy put on your car right away.

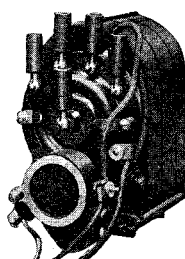
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REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY

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view. And there is one other feature in connection with this route which is peculiarly satisfactory, where the touring motorist is concerned, and that is that it is not burdened with any superabundant amount of traffic. This is due, of course, to the building of the railway to Turin, through the Mont-Cenis tunnel. The superb road is thus left for travelers who prefer the joy of the open road to burrowing in the ground.

"You may leave Turin therefore with a gay heart revelling in the prospect of speed on the flat at the outset, a grand climb to the upper empyrean of the Mont-Cenis summit, a glorious glide of over fifty kilometers with the clutch hardly ever in engagement, and then eighty kilometers or so of nearly level road. Crossing the broad plains of Piedmont on a road straight as a bee line, you come in fourteen kilometers into sight of the mountain ranges which your car will be called upon to scale, 6,000 ft. above you; and could anything more emphatically display the pitch of excellence to which motor-car construction has attained than the fact that you may regard this formidable task as a morning's amusement only? These towering peaks are forty miles ahead, but you will soon be on their own level, and breathing the ampler ether and diviner air of their lofty summits instead of the torrid atmosphere of the Italian plains.

"The journey grows in interest with every kilometer. Tunnel after tunnel is passed, built of solid masonry, in order to provide alternative roads when the ordinary road outside is blocked up with the debris of an avalanche. The scenery increases in beauty the higher one climbs, and then by way of interest it may be that you meet the Government mail, its approach heralded by the long-drawn notes of a siren as it winds round the bends of the road. As it passes you note that it is not a lumbering horse-drawn diligence, nor even a motor diligence, but an ordinary touring car. Here, indeed, is a remarkable sign of the times, and one which affords a significant contrast to the stupidity of the Swiss Government; for whereas the latter bans the automobile from nearly all its mountain roads, the French and Italian Governments combine to carry their mails over this lofty highway by mechanical means.

"Up, up, up, the car forges its way along until confronted with a series of *lacets*; they lead steeply to the hamlet of La Grande Croix. It is a thoroughly enjoyable experience as the car breasts each corner unfalteringly in turn, rounding the bends with no perceptible abatement of its speed. I think, perhaps, that I derived the best idea of its fine capabilities, and the supremest degree of satisfaction, on riveting my gaze on my Royal Automobile Club badge above the radiator, and watching it rise higher and higher until the last meter of the last zigzag had been attained.

"The tumbling torrent of the Cenise River and the rugged outlines of the peaks, flecked with snow, on the right add to the picturesqueness of the scene as we ascend, and then the road is all but level for several kilometers, opening out into a broad prairie which presents one of the most pleasing prospects in the Franco-Italian Alps. Several buildings come into view, and the most important is the Mont-Cenis Hospice, with its attendant barracks, which are surrounded by a rampart. The Hospice contains some interesting rooms, in one of which are still preserved the bed, table, and desk used by Napoleon the First when he crossed the Pass. Another room has an inscription to the effect that Pope Pius VII. slept there. In the chapel are preserved some pictures which are said to have been left there by the French army a hundred years ago."

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

CURRENT POETRY

Quatrains From the "Diwan" of Abu'l-Ala

TRANSLATED BY HENRY BAERLEIN.

The collection of one hundred and fourteen quatrains from which the following are taken are from the old Syrian poet-philosopher's writings. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* observes that they offset "admirably the floods of Khayyam and pseudo-Khayyam whose monotonous amateurish reflections have long since palled upon those who look beyond fair words and the quatrain's siren swing. Abu'l-Ala, who lived a generation before Khayyam, was intensely sincere in his religious views, which, tho tinged with gentle cynicism, wore a garb of poetry which no voluptuary's creed could down. His fatalism and scorn of revealed religion take on a majesty all their own. These quatrains are not superior to the rest of the collection":

Abandon worship in the mosque and shrink
From idle prayer, from sacrificial sheep,
For Destiny will bring the bowl of sleep
Or bowl of tribulation—you shall drink.

The scarlet eyes of Morning are pursued
By Night, who growls along the narrow lane;
But as they crash upon our world the twain
Devour us and are strengthened for the feud.

Myself did linger by the ragged beach,
Whereat wave after wave did rise and curl;
And as they fell, they fell—I saw them hurl
A message far more eloquent than speech;

"We that with song our pilgrimage beguile,
With purple islands which a sunset bore,
We, sunk upon the desecrating shore,
May parley with oblivion a while."

The days are dressing all of us in white,
For him who will suspend us in a row,
But for the sun there is no death. I know
The centuries are morsels of the night.

"Here rings the inevitable fatalism of the East," says the writer. "But soon the sturdy thoughts of a courageous, worldly-wise man crop out":

LIFE'S ROAD

Smoothed by Change of Food.

Worry is a big load to carry and an unnecessary one. When accompanied by indigestion it certainly is cause for the blues.

But the whole trouble may be easily thrown off and life's road be made easy and comfortable by proper eating and the cultivation of good cheer. Hear what a Troy woman says:

"Two years ago I made the acquaintance of Grape-Nuts and have used the food once a day and sometimes twice, ever since.

"At the time I began to use it life was a burden. I was for years afflicted with bilious sick headache, caused by indigestion, and nothing seemed to relieve me.

"The trouble became so severe I had to leave my work for days at a time.

"My nerves were in such a state I could not sleep and the doctor said I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I saw an adv. concerning Grape-Nuts and bought a package for trial.

"What Grape-Nuts has done for me is certainly marvelous. I can now sleep like a child, am entirely free from the old trouble and have not had a headache in over a year. I feel like a new person. I have recommended it to others. One man I knew ate nothing but Grape-Nuts, while working on the ice all winter, and said he never felt better in his life."

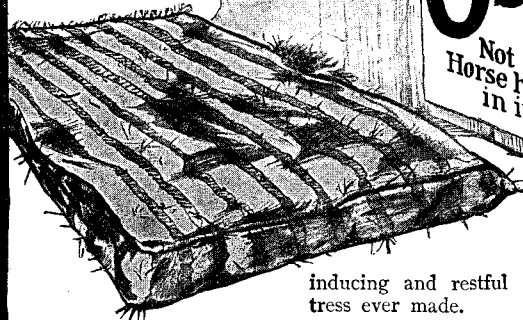
"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

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before he was
a mattress."

"Perhaps you
slept on him"



One-third of your life is spent in bed—have it a clean and comfortable bed.

If the Ostermoor Mattress is as clean, comfortable and sanitary as we claim, how can you sleep on a hair mattress which you know cannot be really clean and which is seldom comfortable after its newness has worn off?

The *New York World*, Dec. 18th, tells of John Culleton, who worked at the curled hair industry in Sing Sing Prison. He had a sore on his neck and rubbed it—his left side was paralyzed with the disease *maligna*, common among South American cattle.

How do you know what kind of hair you buy?

You don't, and what's more not one dealer in ten knows one grade of hair from another, except by the price he pays.

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inducing and restful mattress ever made.

Make us prove this—we can do it if you will let us.

We will prove that the Ostermoor retains its shape and resiliency for 30 years—never sags or lumps—because it is *built*—not stuffed.

That it is vermin-proof, damp-proof, dust-proof.

because a progressive competitor has the right to sell the genuine.

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That a sun-bath is all the renovation it ever requires.

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When you write us for our handsome, unique book, we send you the name of your nearest Ostermoor dealer.

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Wherever Time is called, the HOWARD watch has respect and authority. On the gridiron—or in the grand-stand with the spectators—wherever interest hangs on the tick of a second—the HOWARD is a watch of record and an arbiter of disputes.

Edward Howard made the *first American watch*—changed the methods and revolutionized the watch industry of the world. Foreign watches are made to-day with *American tools*, invented by Howard in 1842.

Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him—he's a man worth knowing. Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book, of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

Years ago, it was the thing for each fashionable jeweler to recommend a special watch of his own (*usually made for him in Switzerland*). To-day when a jeweler talks his own "special watch" you suspect a special reason for his doing so.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at \$35; to the 23-jewel in a 14-K solid gold case at \$150—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

A deed magnanimous, a noble thought
Are as the music singing through the years
When surly Time the tyrant domineers
Against the lute whereout of it was wrought.

If I have harbored love within my breast,
'Twas for my comrades of the dusty day,
Who with me watched the loitering stars at play,
Who bore the burden of the same unrest.

For once the witcheries a maiden flung—
Then afterward I knew she was the bride
Of Death; and as he came, so tender-eyed,
I—I rebuked him roundly, being young.

Yet if all things that vanish in their noon
Are but the part of some eternal scheme,
Of what the nightingale may chance to dream
Or what the lotus murmurs to the moon!

"When the skeptic speaks, he can not stifle his good-nature and deep contentment with life," the commentator continues. "The note of resignation is not taken from a minor scale; man may be a pitiful fragment, but he can face his world courageously and there find his happiness:

Lo! there are many ways and many traps
And many guides, and which of them is lord?
For verily Mahomet has the sword,
And he may have the truth—perhaps! perhaps!

Now this religion happens to prevail
Until by that one it is overthrown,—
Because men dare not live with men alone,
But always with another fairy-tale.

Religion is a charming girl, I say;
But over this poor threshold will not pass,
Because I can't unveil her, and alas!
The bridal gift I can't afford to pay.

My faith it is that all the wanton pack
Of living shall be—hush, poor heart! withdrawn,
As even to the camel comes a dawn
Without a burden for his wounded back.

Live well! Be weary of this life, I say;
Do not o'erload yourself with righteousness.
Behold! the sword we polish in excess,
We gradually polish it away.

Say that you come to life as 'twere a feast,
Prepared to pay whatever is the bill
Of death or tears or—surely, friend, you will
Not shrink at death, which is among the least?

Rise up against your troubles, cast away
What is too great for mortal man to bear.
But seize no foolish arms against the share
Which every mortal person has to pay.

"There is no God but Allah!"—that is true,
Nor is there any prophet save the mind
Of man who wanders through the dark to find
The Paradise that is in me or you.
—From the "Diwan" in the series "Wisdom of the East" (E. P. Dutton & Co.).

The Old Canoe.

By GEORGE T. MARSH.

My seams gape wide so I'm tossed aside
To rot on a lonely shore
While the leaves and mold like a shroud enfold,
For the last of my trails are o'er;
But I float in dreams on Northland streams
That never again I'll see,
As I lie on the marge of the old portage
With grief for company.

FLEISCHMANN'S
COMPRESSED YEAST
HAS NO EQUAL

Over Thirty Years' Standard Style and Durability is the best form of
INSURANCE
FOR *Shawknit* TRADE MARK
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To-day *Shawknit* Socks are better than ever, and their standard will always be maintained at any cost.

HONEST DEALERS will tell you that *Shawknit* Socks wear longer, are fast color, seamless, and delightfully soft to the feet. Because they are shaped in the knitting they do not bind nor draw over instep.

For the sake of tender feet we have produced Style 5^P1, a Light Weight cotton stocking, Pure White Inside—no dye next the skin—and Black and White Mixture Outside. Also Style 35^P1, the same as Style 5^P1, only Extra Light Weight.

If you cannot procure the above styles of *Shawknit* Socks from your dealer, we will fill your trial order upon receipt of price. These goods delivered at our own expense anywhere in the United States, 25 cents a pair, six pairs \$1.50, packed in an attractive box. Sizes 9 to 11½ inclusive.

Mention size when ordering

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When the sunset gilds the timbered hills
That guard Timagami,
And the moonbeams play on far James Bay
By the brink of the frozen sea,
In phantom guise my spirit flies
As the dream-blades dip and swing
Where the waters flow from the Long Ago
In the spell of the beck'ning spring.

Do the cow-moose call on the Montreal
When the first frost bites the air,
And the mists unfold from the red and gold
That the autumn ridges wear?
When the white falls roar as they did of yore
On the Lady Evelyn,
Do the square-tail leap from the black pools deep
Where the pictured rocks begin?

Oh! the fur-fleets sing on Timiskaming
As the ashen paddles bend,
And the crews carouse at Rupert House
At the sullen winter's end;
But my days are done where the lean wolves run,
And I ripple no more the path
Where the gray geese race 'cross the red moon's face
From the white wind's Arctic wrath.

Tho the death-fraught way from the Saguenay
To the storied Nipigon
Once knew me well, now a crumbling shell
I watch the years roll on,
While in memory's haze I live the days
That forever are gone from me,
As I rot on the marge of the old portage
With grief for company.

—Scribner's Magazine (Oct.).

The Good Moment.

BY GERALD GOULD.

Here are the heights and spaces—here, in view
Of love and death, the silence and the sky,
We are content to put contentment by
And work our sad salvation out anew:
Here all mean ways of living, all untrue
Measures of life, are done with—you and I
Can gage our deeds by God's eternity,
And find the right a simple thing to do.

But when the uplifting moment passes—when
The pitiful happenings of every day
Encompass us, and windy words of men,
Will not the years beset, perhaps betray?
—Now, 'tis not hard to plan the perfect way;
Will it be easy to walk in it then?

—Fortnightly Review (London, September).

PERSONAL

An American Woman in Haiti.—The little republic of Haiti, which has been so successful lately in keeping itself advertised in the prominent places along with the "big shows" in the political circus, is entertainingly described by Mrs. C. R. Miller in a recent number of *Leslie's Weekly*. This writer was impressed with the neglected riches of the country and the kindness of the peasants, but was continually annoyed by the Haitian officials. She tells of some of her experiences:

If I had not felt absolutely sure that a Haitian officer feared the American Government as heartily as he hated her citizens, I might perhaps have been alarmed when, in Jacmel, two soldiers were sent out to bring me before their commanding officer. As I walked into the ill-smelling room, where a tawdrily-dressed negro sat, the soldiers stacked their guns in the door in order that I might not escape.

This official demanded my passport, which he scrutinized carefully, at the same time eying me suspiciously. Then my camera must be examined.

Finally, after fifteen or twenty minutes, I was allowed to go, but ever after that during my stay in the town I was under the watchful eye of a soldier. The demanding of my passport and being brought before negro officials finally became a habit with me.



Which is which?

Victor III
\$40

MELBA

You think you can tell the difference between hearing grand-opera artists sing and hearing their beautiful voices on the *Victor*. But can you?

In the opera-house corridor scene in "The Pit" at Ye Liberty Theatre, Oakland, Cal., the famous quartet from *Rigoletto* was sung by Caruso, Abbot, Homer and Scotti on the *Victor*, and the delighted audience thought they were listening to the singers themselves.

Every day at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, the grand-opera stars sing, accompanied by the hotel orchestra of sixteen pieces. The diners listen with rapt attention, craning their necks to get a glimpse of the singer. But it is a *Victor*.

In the rotunda of Wanamaker's famous Philadelphia store, the great pipe organ accompanied Melba on the *Victor*, and the people rushed from all directions to see the singer.

Even in the *Victor* laboratory, employes often imagine they are listening to a singer making a record while they really hear the *Victor*.

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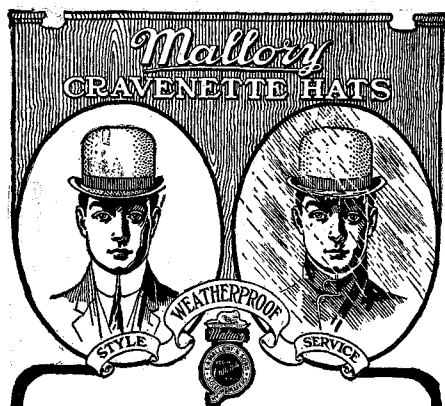
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have style. They are in demand by men who pride themselves on being correct in every detail of their apparel.

They have quality—since 1823 Mallory Hats have held the highest reputation in the hat trade of the country.

Besides—Mallory Cravenette Hats have *what no other hat can have*—the *weather-proof* quality gained by the famous cravenetting process controlled absolutely by E. A. Mallory & Sons, Inc., for hats. This process does not change the texture of the material—but simply renders all Mallory Hats proof against rain and sun. They will not fade nor spot. They outlast all other hats.

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and whenever soldiers beckoned I followed and went through the same disagreeable waste of time.

The patronizing air of the Haitian officials is almost unbearable. Their show of authority crops out in many ways, and this was exemplified during my stay at one of the seacoast towns when a German ship was in the roadstead.

The captain had invited four ladies, members of the German colony, to come out to dinner one afternoon, and these women, all beautifully gowned, appeared at the wharf to go out in the boat sent to bring them, when, lo! the captain of the port announced that no resident might visit the ship.

In vain the ladies pleaded, but he was politely obdurate. Word was sent to the captain, who, determined not to disappoint his guests, had the dinner put into a launch and sent on land. The official of the port informed the captain that he could not remain on shore after nine that night and was on the dock at that hour to see that his orders were carried out.

The soldier is perhaps more to be pitied than any of the natives except the women. He is poorly paid, and if his word is to be relied upon his pay is sometimes withheld by his superior officer. If the Government changes he fares no better; and if he rises in rebellion he is shot. He may even have to carry bags of coffee or help to load cotton in order to get a meal, for the Haitian private is always ragged and ill-fed.

The peasantry of Haiti are for the most part ignorant and lazy, but of a kindly disposition. They are generally uneducated, and having no intercourse with the outside world, rarely see a foreign face. They have little knowledge of other countries and have a deep-rooted conviction that Haiti could conquer any other land.

It was among these people that I expected to find snake-worship, wild orgies, and intense hatred for the white race, but I found only kindness and hospitality, and indeed it was with the greatest difficulty that I was able to get them to accept money for the food and drink which I enjoyed in their humble huts. The residents of the rural districts are for the most part honest.

As to "voodooism," I saw none of it. I had been told that the priestess would beat a peculiar kind of a drum and that this was a sign for people to gather for "orgies too horrible for description," and so one evening when I heard the peculiar sound of a drum I at once concluded that a voodoo service was in order.

Eager with expectation I followed the sound, and came upon a dance, with the drum and tomtoms as an orchestra. The dancers were yelling and screaming in a wild fashion as they writhed about within a wooden stockade which surrounded a hut. The scene was weird and for a moment sent a shiver through my veins.

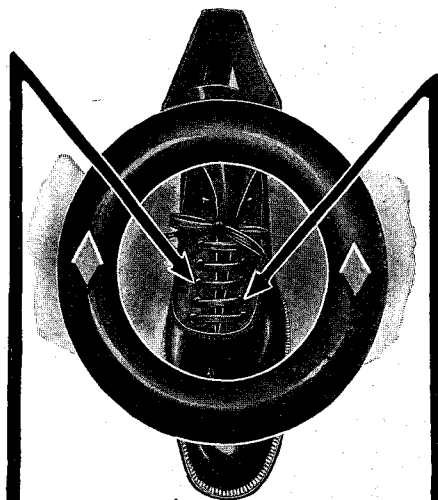
If child-sacrifice exists I neither heard nor saw any sign of it, and I found the Haitian mother quite as fond of her child as the mother of the States. Superstition does exist to a certain extent, but to a foreigner it appears more humorous than dangerous. Catholicism is the religion of Haiti, and whether or not this is but a veneer to cover strange doctrines the poor people give liberally to the Catholic cause.

"Officially Dead" to Reform.—The following story from the under-world illustrates vividly the accusation of social reformers that with the police a criminal is always a criminal, and that there is no release from the life of the hunted save death.

We quote from the Cincinnati Times-Star:

"I'm not the only man who is officially dead," said "Hungry Joe" the other day. He was once about as famous a confidence-man as Broadway ever produced. In 1902 he was reported to the police as "dead," and his photograph and description was removed from the rogues' gallery. He was recognized on Broadway the other day by his habit of walking along the edge of the curb. Gold couldn't tempt him to walk close to the wall, or to pass the mouth of an alley without *détouring into the street*. Just a trick of caution inherited from the old days.

"I have reformed," said the man who is said to have once been known as "Hungry Joe." "But reformation don't go with the average calf-headed



The Centre of Attraction

in a shoe is the EYELET with the little diamond shaped trade mark slightly raised on the top. Look for it when buying shoes. From first to last

**DIAMOND
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imbecile on the police force. A crook's a crook to the end of the chapter with him. So, when I made up my mind to live straight, I went to the then head of the department. I convinced him that I meant business. 'Call off your men,' I begged. 'Tell them to let me alone. I'm a criminal, I admit. But I'm tired of it, and I want to be a man again.'

"The chief said it wasn't possible. 'I might tell the men you were reformed,' said he, 'but they wouldn't believe. They'd pick you up all the quicker because they would think that you were trying to shelter yourself in this way. The only way out is for you to die.' And die I did, on the records. For six years the cops have thought that I have been under the daisies all the time. Now they have forgotten about me, my photo has been taken out of the records, and I think I'm safe. I work steadily, my record is good, and not half a dozen people in the world know that the one-time 'Hungry Joe' is a respectable cigar salesman. But I had to die to do it."

O'Connor's Court.—Utica, N. Y., has a police-court judge who is fast making a reputation for himself and his court by his unusual decisions. While in many cases the award of the court has been sensational, it has likewise been marked with a peculiar understanding of and sympathy with the human derelicts who drift before such a tribunal. A writer in the New York *Tribune* reviews Judge O'Connor's political career and then goes on to describe characteristic scenes in his court. We read:

Not so long ago two Polish women were arrested for stealing coal from railroad cars in Water Street. They were arraigned in due season and stood trembling before his honor. "What's the charge?" asked Judge O'Connor, and the officer told him. "Why did you steal coal?" asked the court of the frightened women, and the interpreter repeated the question, and got the reply that they had none and had to steal it to keep their children from freezing. "It is no crime to steal coal from a rich corporation when you can not buy it and you will freeze if you do not get it," said the court. "You're discharged."

This decision caused no end of comment, and Judge O'Connor was bitterly attacked both in public and private.

Judge O'Connor knows what it is to travel in less comfort than he does now. He has crossed the continent under various circumstances and shows not a little sympathy for the fellow who has to resort to "side-door Pullmans." The man who is accused of nothing vicious, but is arrested for merely beating his way, does not get a hard sentence from Judge O'Connor. When a wayfarer is brought before him, he usually grasps him by the hands and looks for calluses. The man with soft and dirty hands is characterized as "too lazy to work," and goes to jail. The man who has a callus at the base of his ring finger showing that once he had a ring is put down as a victim of hard luck and not infrequently gets a quarter from the court's pocket. The tramp, plain tramp, is greeted somewhat cordially by the court:

"Where did you sleep last night—Barn-y Hay-s, and how was it? Had your breakfast? No? You are sentenced to stay in jail until 12:30 o'clock." The force of this remark is borne on the prisoner when he finds that dinner is served in the cells at 12.

An illustration of the logic of Judge O'Connor is best shown in the case of a man who had looked long and lovingly on the flowing bowl. He fell into a deep pit dug by workmen while fixing the bridge over the Mohawk River. Several policemen with ropes got the man out and he was arrested. Drunk and disorderly was the charge against him when he stood before Judge O'Connor somewhat sobered and chastened. "You were drunk last night," said the court. "No, sir, your honor, I wasn't drunk." "Why, you must have been drunk," said the court. "If you had not been, you would have been killed by that fall." "Shure, I wazzent drunk," persisted the culprit. "Then you are a dead man, so what are you doing here," declared the judge, and the man, taking the hint, walked out somewhat amazed.

Judge O'Connor is a great solver of domestic problems. When husbands and wives appear with

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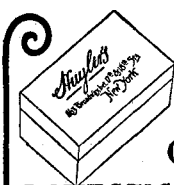
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complaints he usually sends them out on parole and has them make reports to him. To bad boys Judge O'Connor is a terror, and the bad boy who is bad because he desires to be "tough" gets no sympathy from him. Like an irate parent he takes them into his sanctum, and soon are heard sounds of hearty weeping and as hearty punishment. The court appears flushed and triumphant, mounts the bench, enters in the book, "Walloped and discharged," and says:

"Well, who's next?"

Reminiscences of Old New York.—The reminiscences of an old New-Yorker are brought to light in the October number of *The Metropolitan Magazine*. These interesting recollections of New York were found among a lot of old papers left by the writer when he died a half century ago. His pictures of the early metropolis are clear and intimate. He recalls the time when but one ferry crossed the East River to Brooklyn, "which was then but a small town," and he looks back only a "score of years" to find Broadway ending at Twenty-third Street and the Bowery at Union Square. He introduces himself thus:

It seems that I have lived through a rather interesting period. Born in 1793, I began my career at almost the same time as our glorious Republic, and I have lived under Washington and all the succeeding Presidents, and also during the time the great Napoleon lived, reigned, and died. The events of the French Revolution, as they occurred, are fresh in my memory, as are all the battles, vicissitudes, and miseries of Europe and America occasioned by Napoleon's exhaustless ambition.

Transportation facilities were not of the best and fortunately the Jersey commuter had not as yet made his appearance. We read further:

I was sent to the Morristown Academy. I only mention this to show the difference in the means of locomotion and the change of places. Morristown is inland twenty-five miles from Powles Hook, now Jersey City. A small ferry-boat with two masts, called a pettiangar, would leave Cortland Street in the early morning. If the wind was fair the passage would be made in half an hour. But I have been three mortal hours in getting over. On landing, you trotted up the ascending ground to Major Hunt's tavern. This was an old-fashioned mansion, the roof descending from an immense peak to a large piazza which sheltered all the travelers to Philadelphia and other places. It was a starting-point and quite notorious for the urbanity of the host.

A stage would then start for Morristown at day-break, which would arrive in the dusk of the evening. I believe three days were occupied in going to Philadelphia. Even as late as 1812, when I left New York for Philadelphia, a steamer carried me to Brunswick, then a stage to Trenton, where we lodged, and finally, after sailing on another steamer up the Delaware, we reached Philadelphia at noon.

New York's proud fire department had the following genesis:

Every housekeeper was compelled to have two buckets for each fireplace. These were made of sole-leather, and the name and residence of the owner painted upon them. At a fire they were thrown on the walk and some citizen would carry them to the fire. Double lines of men would form from the pumps to the engines, and as one passed along the buckets of water the opposite line returned the empty buckets to be filled again. After a fire, it was quite a means of revenue for the boys to collect and carry home the buckets; a fee was always given and quite a strife would sometimes arise, for each would try to get the rich citizens' buckets.

A large fire occurred in Vesey Street about this time, 1800. The steeple of St. Paul's was on fire, and it would have been burned but for a sailor who climbed the steeple and extinguished it. This made a great talk at the time.

The writer concludes thus in prophecy:

Those who may see the year 1900 will see New

Stop your toes from kicking through

Aren't you tired of finding holes in your stockings after wearing them only a few times?

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prevent that. They fit snugly over the forepart of the bare feet, reinforce the toes of the stockings and do away with the damaging nuisance.

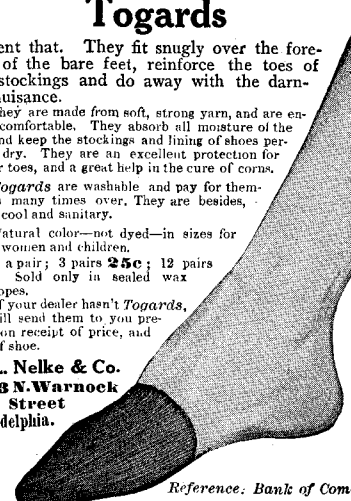
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York compact to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. I should like to see that day very well. It I knew where the *Elixir Vitæ* could be had, I would go to the expense of a bottle or two. I would, however, bargain now for the centennial celebration in 1876, and stipulate to be a good moral man till then.

A Shirt-waist Millionaire.—The story of Samuel M. Foster and the incident which led to his success in business is also the history of that boon of comfort known to the modern woman as the shirt-waist. The evolution of this domestic blessing is thus set down by a writer in *Human Life* (October):

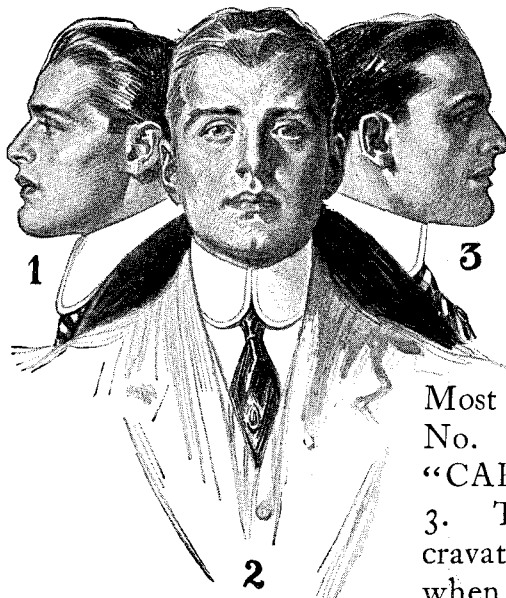
In 1884 a small merchant in Fort Wayne was struggling to keep alive a losing drygoods business. In spite of strenuous efforts his books showed a loss, and he about despaired of conducting the business to a successful issue. "I was on the ragged edge and I couldn't see anything in the future but failure and the humiliation of not being able to pay my debts," said the original shirt-waist man, Mr. S. M. Foster, of Fort Wayne. "Clerks stood around and waited for customers that wouldn't come. One day in the winter of 1884-85, when the thermometer was too low to be read and a customer was as scarce as natural gas has been on similar occasions in recent years, I just happened to recall that during the preceding summer I had bought some boy's unlaundered shirt-waists that were good sellers and hard to get. There wasn't one left in stock; but inquiry revealed the fact that one of my clerks had one at home in the wardrobe of his little boy. When he brought it to the store it was a sorry-looking object, worn out and faded by many washings, but I wish I had it to-day. I would be tempted to have it handsomely framed and installed among those that have been my best friends. How small a thing will turn failure aside and bring success in its stead, and *vice versa*. It fairly makes one shudder to think how much often depends upon the way we decide the merest trifle. Be that as it may, that little rag was the start of the material success I have met with."

Mr. Foster ripped the waist apart with his own fingers, and his clerks cut out similar ones and he began the manufacturing in the back of the store the waist that was designed to eventually attract the attention of women and bring him a fortune. "We used pocket knives and scissors, and cut about three thicknesses of cloth," continues Mr. Foster. "Now we often cut sixty at a time."

Mr. Foster persevered, for the orders began to come in. The shirt-waist, so crudely made, was seized upon by the women, and the popularity of the new garment grew. "I do not claim that we made the first shirt-waist, but we were the first parties out West to take up the garment. Something like six successful factories have been started directly or indirectly as the result of ours. Nobody 'invented' the shirt-waist," continued Mr. Foster, "it just grew, like Topsy," and so the little idea, born of necessity, has made a millionaire out of an almost bankrupt merchant. To-day he is one of the leading business men of his city and is prominent in many enterprises.

In a Russian Prison.—An American girl, Rose Strusky, has recently been traveling through Russia and Finland to study the local social conditions. Miss Strusky came in close contact with the Russian revolutionist movement, and spent much time with the peasants and students. Indeed, so closely did she become identified with the Russian agitators that she was herself arrested as a suspect and imprisoned. She writes entertainingly of her experiences in *The Independent*. We read:

It happened last October in St. Petersburg. I was accompanying my friend, a well-known Finnish author, to the station when we were both arrested. It was unexpected and quick. The train was due and we were hurrying along the platform unconscious of spy or police, when a gendarme stepped up and asked us to enter the little police-room which exists on every railroad station in Russia. There was something offensive in this sudden manifestation of power. I had an engagement for lunch, my



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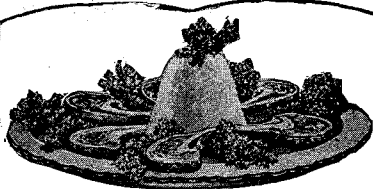
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friend was to be met at this train. What right had any one to interfere with our little natural plans? We walked into the room and the door closed on us. Well, what is it they wanted? No one seemed to know. We were not to be arrested, we were only to wait till the captain came; he would investigate.

We sat down. The room had little in it to impress us with the dignity of the law. There was a black horse-hair sofa slit up in the middle, the long table where the gendarmes sat was littered with papers, and above the dusty desk of the captain hung a large fly-bespecked chromo of the Czar in a gilt frame, and in the corner was the inevitable ikon. The gendarmes in the room looked maliciously happy. It was something to have recognized crime under the mask of respectability. On a chair, leaning over very close to us, so that he could hear every word we said, sat our spy. He was a tall, blond, uncouth-looking man with a loose jaw. This great agent for detecting crime must have followed us for some time, tho in our unconsciousness we had not noticed him. His open eaves-dropping angered my friend beyond control. We had a few hasty words in which every one in the room but the spy took part. When it was over we all maintained a moody silence till the captain came. He was a small thin man of about fifty with a great many orders on his coat. He assured us that we were not arrested; we were only held by the secret police for investigation. It seemed a worthy distinction since he suggested that we might be free in a few hours. Not being used to methods of state, we believed him.

I was not permitted to telephone home and we were searched. My friend's suit-case was opened. Waists and skirts were eagerly looked through, but nothing was found. The look of disappointment on the men's faces was keen. There was one more hope left them; there was the personal search. My turn came first. My friend and the men left the room and an old woman was sent in. "It looks as if it were for a long stay," she said. "Everything is being sealed up." "But they haven't found anything," I protested. When my friend was being searched I walked up and down the platform, which was crowded with people. They smiled at me sympathetically and a young student tipped his hat. I was pleased; evidently he thought I was a "comrade." As I was reading the time-table on the wall the captain spoke to me. "From the bottom of my heart I am sorry. This whole affair distresses me." "Then why do you do it, and may I ask why we are arrested?"

"I don't know, but perhaps you will be out soon." "That is not the point; the thing lies deeper. I do not like this kidnapping, this snatching me up and secreting me away. If I have committed a crime arrest me on a warrant openly. This is Eastern, Turkish. You act as if Petersburg were on the Bosphorus."

"My dear young lady, I am sorry, but I can't help it; I am only under orders."

"Why be under such orders?"

"One must live," he said blandly.

Miss Strusky and her friend were finally transferred to a local prison, from which she was released after a twenty-four-hour stay. The opportunity which this imprisonment gave her to study the women revolutionists she considers well worth the disagreeable features of the episode. To quote further:

All the girls studied. They continued the subjects which their arrest had interrupted, whether it was law or political science or medicine. A working girl was taught Russian by a daughter of a nobleman from Moscow. They were reading Chekhov together. The study of languages was very popular, especially English. I enjoyed very much their method of calling each other to order. If any one spoke or made a noise during the working hours some one would whisper without raising her head from her book, "Constitution"; and the charm worked. It occurred to me that Russia was singularly like "Alice in the Looking Glass," where everything turned out to be something else and where you went backward to go forward, for the prisons were the universities, and the Constitution lived under lock and key. Heartbreaking, mad Russia, where the gentlest steel themselves to be fierce, and the fierce are

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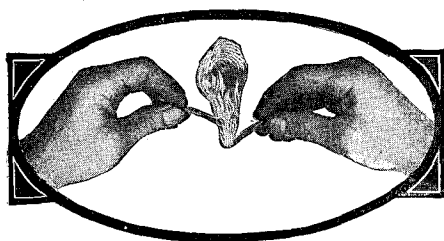
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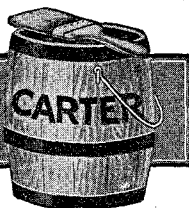
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clothed in lambs' skins! When will sanity come? Here we were ten thinking, self-respecting women kept in a little room with iron grating on the windows and iron gratings on the door and locked in with an immense key a foot long! And the three hundred like us in their prisons? And the young martyrs on the scaffolds? Is what they ask so impossible? Good God! How mad it all was!

At noon the girls insisted that my friend and I see the doctor. We protested that we were well and that it was unnecessary. The girls looked at us with scorn. "You go to him and tell him you are sick and can not stand the prison food, and that you insist upon a first-class dinner from the hospital." We hated to. "Let us wait till to-morrow," we urged. "Who knows, perhaps by that time we will be a little sicker," and we laughed. But the others were serious. "All this imprisonment is unjust and ridiculous. You people always forget the Rights of Man as quickly as if you were one of the Unfortunates across the court. You must always remember to demand and protest. It is the law of life and progress." We went and talked to the doctor, who looked, smiled, and refused our demand, and we returned with a very bad conscience as far as maintaining the Rights of Man was concerned.

The Pacifier of the Philippines.—When General Leonard Wood first went to the Philippines in 1903, despite his record in the Civil War and Cuba, the army in the Pacific archipelago hardly knew him. The fact that he had been jumped over the heads of older men both in point of service and years marked him as a favorite of the White House and held him up to the suspicion of the men he was to command. The story of how General Wood overcame this hostility and finally set the rebellious house in order is told by Mr. Robert Murray in *The World's Work* (October), who quotes an officer just returned from the Philippines as follows:

The army soon began to realize that he was a hustler; that he knew a good deal about the soldier's game, that he did things and did them right; that, when he sent troops into the field, he went along with them; that, when they had to eat hardtack and bacon, he did it too; that, when there were swamps to plod through, he was right along with them; that, when reveille sounded before daybreak, he was usually up and dressed before us; that, when a man was down and out, and he happened to be near, he'd get off his horse and see what the matter was, and fix the fellow up, if he could; that he had a pleasant word for all hands, from the colonel down to the teamster or packer; that when he gave an order it was a sensible one, and that he didn't change it after it went out; and that he remembered a man who did a good piece of work, and showed his appreciation at every chance.

Well, the youngsters began to swear by Wood, and the old chaps followed, so that from "cussing him out" they began to respect him and then to admire and love him. That's the word—love. It's the easiest thing in the world to pick a fight out there now by saying something against Wood. It is always the same when men come in contact with him. I don't honestly believe there is a man in the depart-

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ment now who wouldn't go to hell and back for Leonard Wood. He draws men to him, they feel that he is a big man. Take the older officers, the chaps who were soldiering when he was a "kid." They all feel that, while they know their business, he knows it a lot better than they do, and that he knows it by instinct, backed up by learning.

General Wood's characteristic manner of treating with the obstinate tribesmen of the islands is picturesquely portrayed thus:

In Jolo there was a mess. The puffed-up Sultan, with whom General Bates in 1899 had made a treaty by which the Sultan engaged to keep order, was away in Singapore, having a "time." His brother, Rajah Mudah, was acting as regent. The subchiefs and datus were in a great row. The Moros in Jolo were murdering and robbing, all over the island. General Wood sent an expedition to find out what was the matter. It was not a punitive expedition, but rather one meant to let the natives see the stalwart soldiers of the United States and understand the futility of resisting them. Mudah was sulky. The General sent him a polite invitation to visit him in camp near Maibun, the Rajah's town. Mudah returned word that he was ill. Another invitation failed to budge him. General Wood ordered Colonel Scott, who is now commandant at West Point, to pay a call upon the sick Rajah, and to take along a company of infantry. Colonel Scott and Captain Howland found the Rajah lounging among his pillows. He greeted them in the languid accents of the sick. Solicitous inquiries about the nature of his malady were made. The Rajah had a boil. Colonel Scott was deeply sympathetic. Would the Rajah object to showing his boil? Perhaps the visitors might be able to suggest a remedy. The Rajah did not show his boil. Captain Howland put his company into line. The Rajah sat up with a jerk, and Moros came running from all directions to see what was happening. Colonel Scott very quietly explained that the soldiers had been sent as a guard of honor to escort the Rajah to the General. If the Rajah was quite sure that he was feeling sufficiently strong to travel they would go.

Peering through half-shut eyes, the Rajah pondered for a moment. Then he announced that he felt greatly improved, and that undoubtedly his condition would be immensely helped by a ride in the air.

General Wood greeted him cordially and ceremoniously. He personally conducted him around the camp, pointing out what fine, big men our soldiers were, and especially directing his attention to the machine-guns. Would the Rajah like to see the guns in operation?

After the guns had mowed down a few trees the Rajah's face assumed a thoughtful expression. He became enthusiastically friendly.

But that did not prevent the Sultan from being disciplined by Wood for neglecting to carry out the provisions of the Bates treaty. He had promised to see that his dominion was governed properly in consideration of an allowance of five thousand pesos yearly. General Wood told him that no more remittances from the insular treasury would be sent to him if he did not preserve order. There was in turn, then, a raging, a haughty, a threatening, and an humble and a pleading Sultan, for Sultans must live. But the General was adamant. The Sultan lost his job as high constable of Jolo, with the emoluments, and later the treaty was abrogated.

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"There is nothing else so terrifying as a night attack," said Colonel Phillips. "The imagination

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works with intense activity in the darkness, and even in peaceful times adds infinitely to the fear of perils, real or fancied. How much more are the horrors of warfare increased when the opposing forces are hidden from sight, when the first announcement of hostile intention is the thunder of guns, the crack of rifles, the flash through darkness—for it is the darkest possible night that is always selected.

"One of these night attacks in particular—on the Bermuda Hundred lines in 1864—I shall never forget; not because of its startling horrors, but because of a peculiar and sacred circumstance, almost resulting in the compulsory disobedience of orders, the obeying, as it were, of a higher than earthly command.

"The point of attack had been carefully selected, the awaited dark night had arrived, and my command was to fire when General Pickett should signal the order. There was that dread, indescribable stillness—that weird, ominous silence that always settles over everything just before a fight. It was so thick you could cut it with a knife; so heavy it weighed you down as if worlds were piled upon you; so all-pervasive that it filled creation for you. You felt that nowhere in the universe was there any voice or motion.

"Suddenly that awesome silence was broken by the sound of a deep, full voice rolling over the black void like the billows of a great sea, directly in line with our guns. It was singing the old hymn, 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul.' I have heard that grand old music many times in circumstances which intensified its impressiveness, but never had it seemed so solemn as when it broke the stillness in which we waited for the order to fire. Just as it was given there rang through the night the words:

'Cover my defenseless head
With the shadow of Thy wing.'

"'Ready—aim—fire to the left, boys,' I said.

"The guns were shifted, the volley that blazed out swerved aside, and that defenseless head was covered with the shadow of His wing."

A Federal veteran who had been listening looked up suddenly and, clasping the Colonel's hand, said:

"I remember that night, Colonel, and that midnight attack which carried off so many of my comrades. I was the singer."

There was a second of silence; then "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," rang across that banquet-boad as on that black night in 1864 it had rung across the lines at Bermuda Hundred.

Sarasate's Fortunate Escapade.—An interesting incident of the school-days of Sarasate, the great Spanish virtuoso, is related by the *New York Evening Post*, thus:

He had not long been a student at the Conservatoire, where he received not only his tuition but his board and lodging gratuitously on account of his great talent, when he began to play all sorts of mischievous tricks on everybody, not being at all particular as to whom they hit. Once he threw some dirty water out of the window on some passers-by. It happened that the water fell on a well-to-do "rentier" and his wife. They were furious, of course, and the gentleman went to the head of the Conservatoire for satisfaction. He entered his complaint and insisted that the boy be discharged. A boy who would be guilty of such an outrageous trick could come to no good end, no matter what his talent. He, as a taxpayer, helped to support the institution, and he was going to insist on his rights and order the boy dismissed. In vain the authorities protested; the boy would be severely punished, he would be compelled to apologize, and they themselves would make restitution to the extent of his injury, but they could not dismiss a boy who showed such talent.

But the injured gentleman insisted. Finally, the authorities told him they would ask him, as a special favor to them, to hear the boy play. The irate gentleman at length consented. The battle was won, the gentleman was so impressed with the boy's talent that he took great interest in his development, and practically adopted him. And when the benefactor, introduced in such a strange manner, died, he left his protégé a large amount of property, including a collection of valuable paintings.

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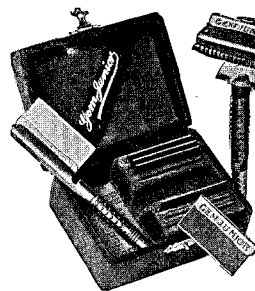
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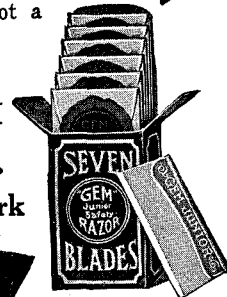
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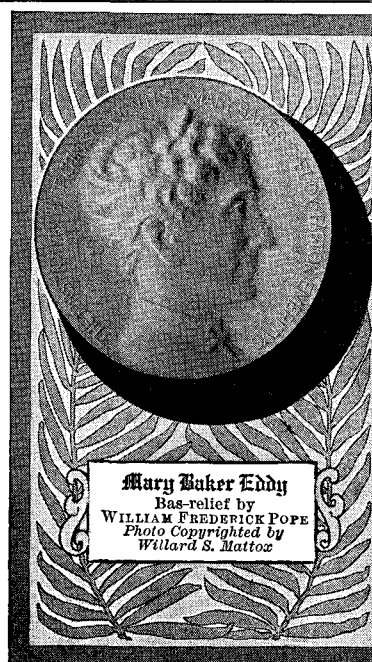
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The Federal fleet was anchored about five miles up the river from the wharf, and was under Admiral Foote and C. H. Davis. The Confederate gunboats were located a mile or so farther down and around the bend.

I was not on duty at the time, as I had just put in fourteen hours, but Admiral Foote called me to his cabin. Here he informed me that he was ready to go up the river.

I asked him what the h— he was going to do that for. And when he hesitated I pointed to a wreath of smoke rising at a point below the bend, where the enemy's boats were waiting.

"Admiral Elliott is down there," I said, "and if you will go down the river after those rebels you can capture the whole tribe."

He looked at me a minute and then said quietly, "Bixby, take the wheel."

I told him that it was not my hour for duty, but he quickly hushed me up and said, "You are the one who knows what we are doing, and the only one. I want somebody at the wheel whom I can depend upon."

We lit into the rebels, and after some fierce fighting licked the bunch of them, captured or sank all but one boat, which ran away, and also got all the steamers that were lined up at the wharf—that is the way I brought on the battle of Memphis.

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He Knew.—A school teacher was endeavoring to convey the idea of pity to the members of his class. "Now, supposing," he said, "a man working on the river bank suddenly fell in. He could not swim and would be in danger of drowning. Picture the scene, boys and girls. The man's sudden fall, the cry for help. His wife knowing his peril and hearing his screams, rushes immediately to the bank. Why does she rush to the bank?"

After a pause, a small voice piped forth: "Please, sir, to draw his insurance money."—*Home Herald*.

None Left Alive.—Senator Beveridge, in the course of an eloquent after-dinner speech in Boston, said of child labor:

"When we consider the indifference with which so many of our great men look upon the child-labor evil, we can't help wondering if these men are so very great after all."

Senator Beveridge paused and smiled.

"An orator," he said, "was addressing an assemblage of the people. He recounted the people's wrongs. Then he passionately cried:

"Where are America's great men? Why don't they take up the cudgel in our defense? In the face of our manifold wrongs, why do they remain cold, immovable, silent?"

"Because they're all cast in bronze," shouted a cynic in the rear."—*Baltimore American*.

He Could Not Tell a Lie.—INQUIRING LADY—

"How much milk does your cow give a day?"

TRUTHFUL BOY—"Bout eight quarts, lady."

INQUIRING LADY—"And how much of that do you sell?"

TRUTHFUL BOY—"Bout twelve quarts, lady."—*Human Life*.

She Couldn't Dispute It.—TEACHER—"Now, Johnny, what was Washington's farewell address?"

JOHNNY—"Heaven."—*New York Sun*.

No Disappointment Here.—A man who had been convicted of stealing was brought before a certain "down-East" judge, well known for his tenderheartedness, to be sentenced.

"Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment?" asked the judge, not unkindly.

"Never!" exclaimed the prisoner, suddenly bursting into tears.

"Well, well, don't cry, my man," said his honor, consolingly; "you're going to be now."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

Suspicion.—THE WIDOW (at her washtub, to suitor)—"Is yo' sho' yo' lubs me?"

SAMMY—"Co'se I's sho'."

THE WIDOW (suspiciously)—"Yo' ain't los' yo' job, is yo'?"—*New York Post*.

Added a Little Sulphur.—DOCTOR—"Did your husband follow my directions? Did he take the medicine I left for him religiously?"

PATIENT'S WIFE—"I'm afraid not, doctor. He swore every time I gave him a dose."—*Boston Transcript*.

Just the Kind.—A lecturer was touring through the country recently and delivered an address before an audience in a country schoolhouse.

In the course of his remarks he reviewed the agricultural prospects of the country, and as an illustration told a story of a poor farmer who had died, leaving to his wife the farm heavily mortgaged. He said that the widow set to work with a will and succeeded upon one year's wheat crop in paying off the entire mortgage.

When he had completed his lecture, the gentleman shook hands and greeted the members of his audience. One middle-aged man finally approached him thoughtfully and began:

"I say, mister, you told a story 'bout the widow raising a mortgage on one year's crop?"

"Yes, my friend, that was a true story. It happened only two years ago."

"Well, sir, could you tell me who that widow is? She's just the kind of woman I've been looking for all the time."—*Home Herald*.

Business is Business.—"But, look here," said the indignant antiquary. "In my article on Early Grecian sculpture I distinctly mentioned Phidias. Why has his name been deleted?" The editor smiled quietly. "When," he said, "you find old man Phidias getting his work advertised in this paper under five shillings a line you come right around and let me know."—*The Bangkok Times*.

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Cæsar—"Speech in the Roman Senate on the Conspiracy of Catiline."	Danton—"To Dare, to Dare Again, Always to Dare."
Garibaldi—"Speech to His Soldiers."	Napoleon—"Farewell to the Old Guard."
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One on Mr. Sankey.—A story, told by the late Ira D. Sankey on himself, and published in The Boston Herald in 1894, has been revived since the evangelist's death. One day in Geneva he entered a music-box shop and asked to see some music-boxes. The salesman graciously showed him a number, but none was what he wanted.

"Have you none that play sacred music?" he asked.

"Why," answered the salesman, "we have some that play a kind of half-way sacred music."

"What?" inquired Mr. Sankey.

"Oh, these Moody and Sankey hymns; I can't imagine what the people see in them, but we sell thousands of the boxes that play them. We have enormous orders for these boxes," continued the salesman, "from every part of Europe," and then he added, apologetically, "it's a matter of business, you know, with us."—*New York Tribune*.

A Calamitous Catastrophe.—MASTER—"I'm sorry to hear, Pat, that your wife is dead."

PATRICK—"Faith an' 'tis a sad day for us all, sir! The hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket."—*Life*.

The Downward Path.—MRS. MULLIGAN—"Mrs. O'Hooligan, I'm jist afther comin' from the perlice station, an' they have your son Moike there, dhrunk as a lord. He was arristed this evening."

MRS. O'HOOIGAN—"Moy! Moy! Dhrunk, is he? An' it isn't a wake, Mrs. Mulligan, since he promised me he'd kape out o' pollyticks."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

And Turn-about is Fair Play.—CHARITABLE MAN (to beggar-woman pushing her crippled husband in a wheel-chair)—"And do you push your poor helpless husband about in this chair all day long?"

"Oh, no! We take turn about!"—*Meggendorfer Blätter*.

Ought to, Anyway.—"According to this paper," observed Mr. Goodwin, "an Ohio man has lived a year on beer alone."

"Well, that's as it should be," rejoined Mrs. Goodwin. "Any man who lives on beer ought to be compelled to live alone."—*Chicago News*.

Sympathetic.—YOUNG WIFE (rather nervously)—"Oh, cook, I must really speak to you. Your master is always complaining. One day it is the soup, the second day it is the fish, the third day it is the joint—in fact, it is always something or other."

COOK (with feeling)—"Well, mum, I'm sorry for you. It must be quite awful to live with a gentleman of that sort."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Hard to Break a Habit.—Colonel Artichoke Gifford was in the smoking-room of a steamer talking about his ancestors. They were sailormen sailing from New-England ports, and, the Colonel admitted, sometimes running in a cargo of slaves from Africa when the trade was dull in other lines.

"I remember hearing my grandfather tell of one trip," said the Colonel, "when they had three hundred slaves aboard. The weather was very bad, the accommodations none too good, and the slaves were crowded. A lot of them died. First day out, twenty or thirty of them died and they threw them overboard; next day, twenty died and they threw them overboard. Next day, the same way. They kept dying—"

"And, I suppose," broke in a man who was smoking a pipe, "when the slaves were all dead and disposed of, they were so in the habit that they just blacked up the crew and threw them overboard."—*Saturday Evening Post*.

Awful.—The couple were of the color of the ace of spades.

"You charge your husband with having struck you repeatedly with his fists?" asked the Judge of the woman.

"Yes, your honor," she answered.

"Six months!" shouted the Judge. "These black-hand outrages have got to cease!"—*Lippincott's*.

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One Step Enough For Him.—A little Swedish boy went to school and the teacher asked him his name. "Youny Olsen," he replied. "How old are you?" asked the teacher. "Ay not know how old Ay bane." "Well, when were you born?" continued the teacher. "Ay not born at all; Ay got stepmutter."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

He Educated the Judge.—This anecdote is told of Chief Justice John Marshall. Returning one afternoon from his farm near Richmond, Va., to his home in that city, the hub of his wheel caught on a small sapling growing by the roadside. After striving unsuccessfully for some moments to extricate the wheel he heard the sound of an ax in the woods and saw a negro man approaching.

Hailing him, he said, "If you will get that ax and cut down this tree I'll give you a dollar."

"I c'n git yer by 'thout no ax, ef dat's all yer want."

"Yes, that's all," said the judge.

The man simply backed the horse until the wheel was clear of the sapling and then brought the vehicle safely around it.

"You don't charge a dollar for that, do you?" asked the astonished chief justice.

"No, massa; but it's wuf a dollar to learn some folks sense."

The darky got his dollar without further questioning.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

It Might Have Been.—"I wonder if that motor car which tried to blow up in the street was a case of spontaneous combustion?"

"I don't know. It might have been a case of autosuggestion."—*Baltimore American.*

Brought Up to Date.—"Papa, what are the seven wonders of the world?"

"Um—m—m. the hanging roof gardens of New York; the collection of the Standard Oil fine; the blame for the money panic; the prohibition wave in the South; the next President; the fleet's visit to the Pacific, and the police-court third degree. Now run away and play while papa reads."—*The Bohemian.*

A Sermon on Money.—"Dey ain't no use," said Brother Williams, "ter try ter git money w'en you ain't at de gittin'-place; an' de trouble is—de jingle er it is so confusin'! Hit's lak' de rattle er a rattlesnake—you dunno whar an' what time ter jump! Hit's trouble ter git money, an' trouble ter keep it: Dey despise you ef you ain't got it, an' ef so be you has, dey'll despise you ef you don't give it away!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Didn't Know Much.—"How do you like your teacher, dear?" little Mary was asked, after her first day at school. "I like her real well," said Mary, "but I don't think she knows much, for she just keeps asking questions all the time."—*Delinicator.*

Something Soulful.—"You are going to say something soulful," declared the fiancé. "I see it in your lovely eyes."

"What I was going to say is this," responded the fiancée. "Won't you wear a rubber band around your head nights, so as to train your ears not to stick out?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Exempt.—JOHNNY—"Going to school?"

TOMMY—"Naw, I don't have to; the candidate said he never seen a more intelligent audience and I was one of 'em."—*New York Sun.*

Not so Momentous.—When the candidate's speech of acceptance had dragged into the second hour he found his coat plucked by a number of the committee.

"Say, old man," was the hoarse whisper, "we didn't nominate you for President; you've been nominated for hog reeve."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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Absent-Minded.—OLD GENT.—Here, you boy, what are you doing out here, fishing? Don't you know you ought to be at school?

SMALL BOY.—"There now! I knew I'd forgotten something."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Of Course.—"What do you think of these nitrates?" inquired the first physician.

"I think we ought to raise 'em," answered the second physician. "It's worth something to get out of a comfortable bed."—*Washington Herald*.

Had Never Tried It.—"I s'pose it costs a lot to live in New York."

"I should imagine so," wearily responded the adopted New-Yorker, "judging from what it costs to merely exist."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Separated.—A regiment of soldiers were recently drawn up one Sunday for church parade, but the church was being repaired and could hold only half of them.

"Sergeant major," shouted the colonel, "tell all the men who don't want to go to church to fall out on the reverse flank."

Of course a large number quickly and gladly availed themselves of the privilege.

"Now, sergeant-major," said the colonel, "dismiss all the men who did not fall out and march the others to church—they need it most."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Quite a Job.—"Gracious, Nora," called the housewife, impatiently. "Isn't dinner nearly ready?"

"No, mum," responded Nora, through the speaking-tube, "it won't be ready for two hours yet."

"Two hours! Why, what in the world is the cause of the delay?"

"Why, mum, you said you wanted split-pea soup, an' faith it has taken me two hours and twenty minutes to split 300 peas, an' there are 479 to be split yet. Oi counted them meself."—*Home Herald*.

One on the Lawyer.—The lawyer who cracks jokes at the expense of the witness often gets more than he gives. The following incident in a divorce trial is told by a Milwaukee lawyer:

The witness was an elderly lady and the lawyer was a confirmed bachelor.

"How old are you?" asked the lawyer.

"I am an unmarried woman, sir, and I do not think it proper to answer that question."

"Oh, yes, answer the question," said the Judge.

"Well, I am fifty."

"Are you not more?" persisted the lawyer.

"Well, I am sixty."

The inquisitive lawyer then asked her if she had any hopes of getting married, to which she replied:

"Well, I haven't lost hope yet, but I wouldn't marry you, for I am sick and tired of your palaver already. So you can consider yourself refused."—*Milwaukee Free Press*.

It Puzzled Him.—The proprietor of a tanyard was anxious to fix a suitable sign to his premises. Finally a happy thought struck him.

He bored a hole through the doorpost and stuck a calf's tail into it with the tufted end outside.

After a while he saw a solemn-faced man standing near the door looking at the sign. The tanner watched him a minute and then stepped out and addressed him.

"Good morning, sir," he said.

"Good morning," said the other, without taking his eyes off the sign.

"Do you want to buy leather?" asked the tanner.

"No."

"Perhaps you've got some hides to sell?"

"No."

"Are you a farmer?"

"No."

"What are you, then?"

"I am a philosopher. I've been standing here for nearly an hour trying to find out how that calf got through that hole."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

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Untaken, and Not Paid For.—Andy McTavish was "no feelin' juist weel," so he went to the doctor and stated his complaints.

"What do you drink?" demanded the medico.

"Whusky."

"How much?"

"Maybe a bottle a day."

"Do you smoke?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"Two ounces a day."

"Well, you give up whisky and tobacco altogether."

Andy took up his cap and in three steps reached the door.

"Andy," called the doctor, "you have not paid for my advice!"

"Ahm no' takkin' it," snapt Andy, as he shut the door behind him.—*Calgary (Canada) Herald*.

Tit for Tat.—"Here is my seat, madam, but candor compels me to say that I think you are as well able to stand as I am."

"Politeness compels me to say 'Thank you, sir.'"
—*Chicago Tribune*.

Faithful.—"Rufus, you old loafer! do you think it's right to leave your wife at the washtub while you pass your time fishing?"

"Yassah, jedge; 's all right. Mah wife don' need no watchin'. She'll sho'ly wuk jes' as hahd ez ef Ah wuz dar."—*Judge*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 25.—The German minister at Caracas presents Holland's second note to Venezuela. Cholera cases in St. Petersburg show a slight decrease owing to cold weather.

September 26.—Twenty persons are killed and nineteen seriously injured in an elevated-railway accident in Berlin.

September 28.—William Wright makes three flights in his aeroplane near Le Mans; in one of them he beats the record for a trip with a passenger by remaining up 11 minutes 35 2-5 seconds.

A census of the unemployed in Great Britain shows that thousands of persons are out of work in leading cities of the kingdom.

September 29.—Floods cause great loss of life in the Hyderabad and Deccan districts of India; thousands of native houses being swept away.

September 30.—A Turkish steamer sinks a ferryboat near Smyrna, causing the loss of 140 lives.

The Russian war budget for 1909, submitted to the Douma carries an increase of \$20,000,000 to raise salaries of officers and improve rations.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

September 25.—A score of persons are killed and a score more injured in a collision due to a snow-storm in Montana.

September 26.—Divers find that the cruiser *Yankoe*, stranded at Spindle Rock, is held on a jagged reef.

September 28.—Rains check and in some places extinguish the extensive forest fires in New York State.

The International Tuberculosis Congress is opened in Washington.

October 1.—The Bankers' Association of America passes resolutions in Denver condemning postal savings banks and the Federal guarantee of bank deposits.

The monthly statement of the nation's finances show receipts of \$48,320,114 in September and expenditures of \$52,904,085.

POLITICAL.

September 25.—Senator Foraker issues a long statement denying the charges made against him in connection with the Standard Oil Company and bitterly criticizes President Roosevelt.

September 26.—Herman Ridder is appointed treasurer of the Democratic National Committee to succeed Governor Haskell, resigned.

September 30.—Mr. Taft speaks at Lincoln, Neb., devoting his principal address to a defense of publicity of campaign contributions after election.

President Roosevelt refuses to reply to Mr. Bryan's latest letter, regarding it as a personal attack.



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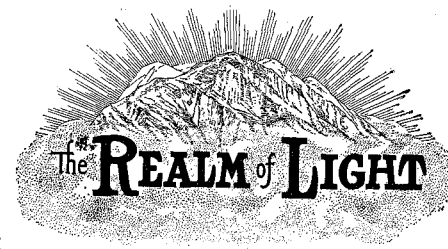
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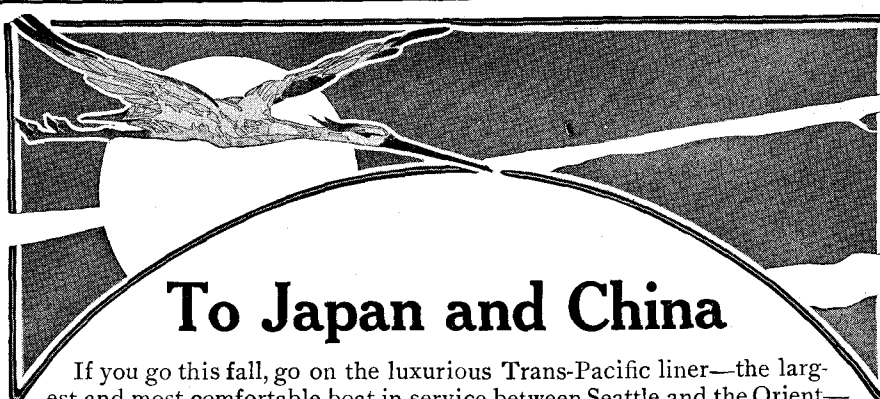
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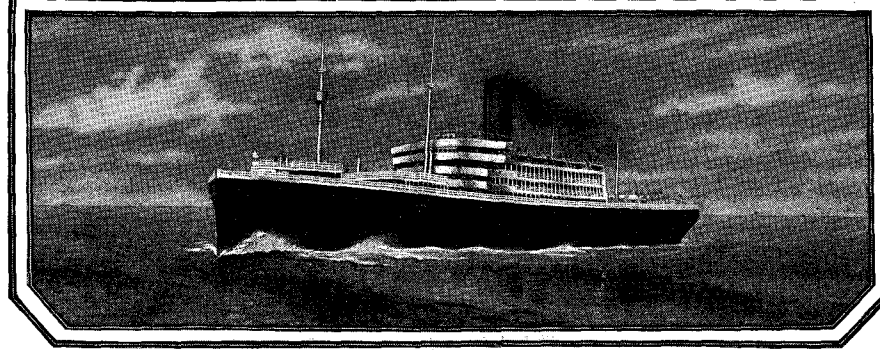
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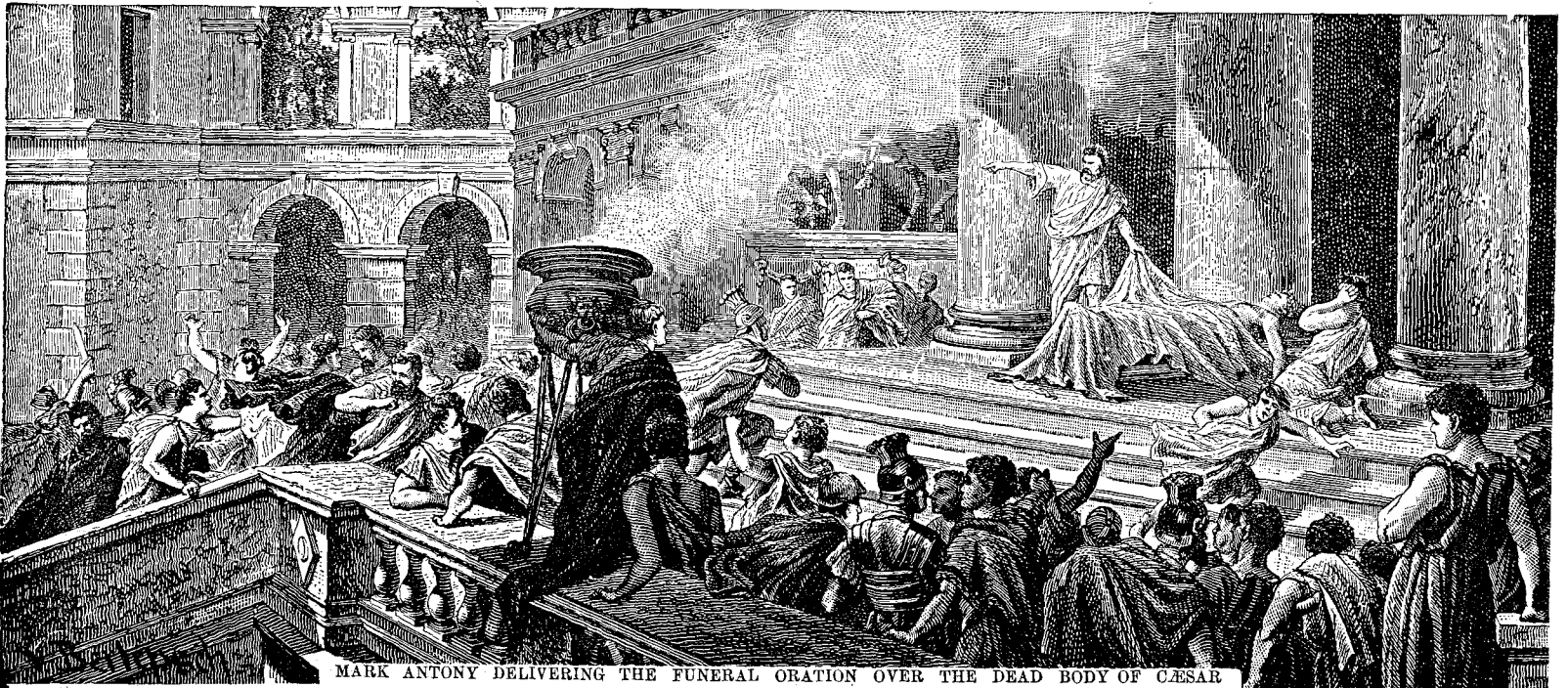
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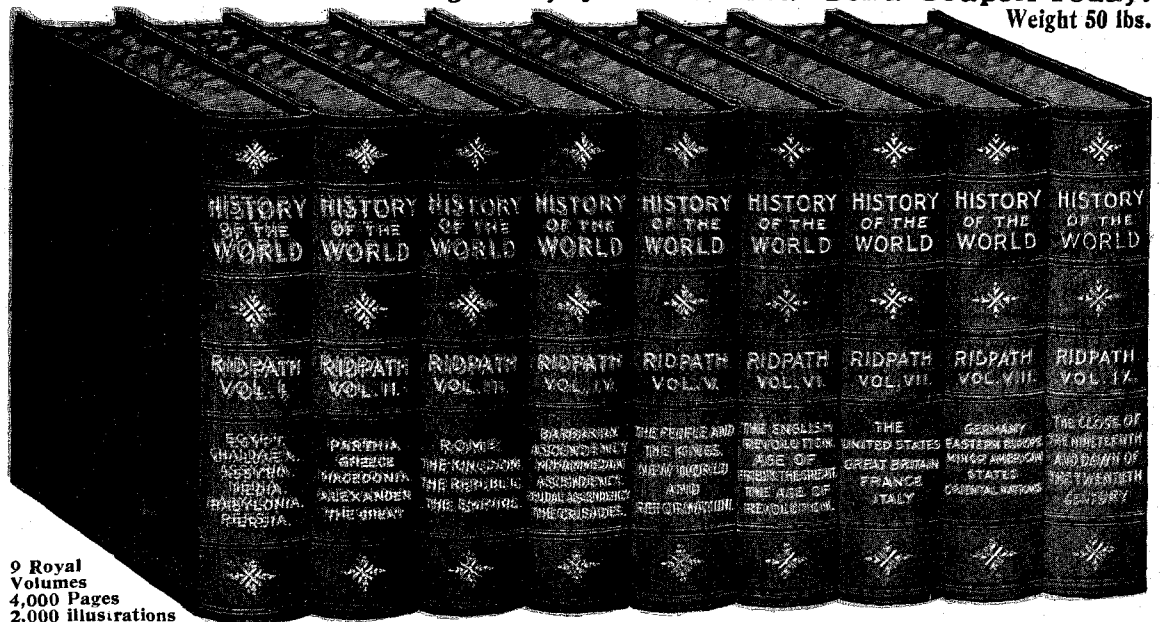
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